

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2564.—Vol. LIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1884.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE SIXPENCE. BY POST, £1 4s. PER ANNUM.

J. B. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING STOCKS and SHARES (British and Foreign), Consols, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Transport, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

BUSINESS negotiated in STOCKS and SHARES not having a general market value.

Every Friday a GENERAL and RELIABLE LIST issued (a copy of which will be forwarded on application), containing closing prices of the week.

MINES INSPECTED.
BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, St. Austell.
TELEPHONE NUMBER 1003.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following (or part):—
50 Great Holway, 15s.
100 Guinea Coast Gold, 2s.
10 Great Laxey, 2s 7s.
50 Gunnslake (Clitters), 2s.
100 Hoover Hill, 4s. 9d.
50 Home Mines Trust, 2s. 6d.
75 Indian Consol., 2s.
100 Javali, 3s.
150 Kapanga, 3s.
40 Killifreth, 4s. 6d.
25 South Caradon, 15s.
50 Kimberley, N. Block, £2 2s. 6d.
50 Kongsberg, 2s.
100 La Plata (New), 5s. 3d.
25 Leadhills, 30s.
100 Lisbon-Berlyn, 6s.
25 Marke Valley, 12s.
100 Michipicoot, 12s.
25 Monna, offer wanted.
70 Montana, 32s. 6d.
50 Mounts Bay, 3s.
50 Mysore Gold, 12s.
50 New Caradon, 1s. 9d.
100 New Callao, 2s. 3d.
50 New Emma, 3s. 6d.
25 New Kitty, 32s. 6d.
200 Nouveau Monde, 1s. 9d.
50 New W. Caradon, 4s. 6d.
100 Old Shepherds, 13s. 6d.
50 Organos, 10s.
100 Orita, 22s.
50 Oscar, 10s. paid, 21s.
50 Oscar Vendor's shares, 50s.
20 Polberro, £2 1s. 3d.
100 Potosi (New), 6s. 3d.
100 Port Phillip, 2s. 3d.
250 Parys Copper, 1s. 3d.
50 Phoenix United, 2s. 9d.
25 Panulicillo, £3 12s. 6d.
25 Prince of Wales, 7s. 9d.
300 Festarene, 1s. 9d.
20 Quebrada, 4s.
10 Rio Tinto, £15 6s. 3d.
25 Ruby, 12s.
30 Richmond, £3 17s. 6d.
15 Roman Grav., £3 7s. 6d.
10 Schwab's Gully, £25.
100 Spitzkop, 14s.
25 South Caradon, 15s.
20 So. Condurow, £8.
50 South Darren, 4s. 6d.
50 So. Penstruthal, 2s. 3d.
100 Tambracherry, 6s. 3d.
20 Tolima A, £6.
20 ditto B, £5.
50 Transvaal Gold, 19s.
70 Trevaunance, 6s.
50 Trevaunance, £2.
25 Uni. Mexican, £3 8s. 9d.
100 Victoria Gold, 7s.
10 Wheel Agar, £15 10s.
10 Wheel Agar, £2 12s. 6d.
130 West Callao, 3s. 3d.
20 West Phoenix, 7s.
75 West Caradon, 1s. 9d.
50 West Orebtor, 2s.
100 West Kitty, £9 15s.
100 Wheel Coates, 2s. 6d.
100 Wheel Crebor, 23s.
50 Wheel Kitty, 32s.
50 Wheel Silver & Lanteglos, 10s.
100 Wynand Persov., 1s. 3d.

* SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

* BUSINESS AT CLOSE PRICES in all Market TIN, COPPER, LEAD, GOLD, SILVER, and DIAMOND SHARES.

RAILWAYS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.—Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

FOREIGN BONDS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.—Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN STOCKS AND SHARES—SPECIAL BUSINESS.—Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

OPTIONS in all STOCKS and SHARES dealt in.—
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

HOME MINES TRUST.—For SPECIAL SALE:—100 shares at 2s. net for three months' forward delivery, subject to 20 per cent. deposit.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in ALL marketable INDIAN GOLD SHARES, and in Colombian Hydraulic, California, Callao, El Callao, Gold Coast, Guinea Coast, Kongsberg, New Callao, Oscar, West Callao, Tolima A, Tolima B, La Plata, Rio Tinto, Fronzo and Bolivia, Potosi, Chile, Nouveau Monde, Ruby, Richmond, Victoria.

* SHARES IN THE ABOVE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT or SOLD—SPECIAL BUSINESS:—Brighton Aquarium, General Credit, Hudson's Bay, Native Guano, Suez Canal, Westminster Aquarium, and Hotel Shares.

SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY, ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS, on DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

BALKIS SHARES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS AT CLOSE MARKET PRICES either for CASH or FORWARD DELIVERY one, two, or three months.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

TRANSVAAL GOLD AND SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS. SPECIAL BUSINESS in all Transvaal Shares, including LISBON-BERLYN, TRANSVAAL, SPITZ-KOP, SCHWAB'S GULLY, KIMBERLEY NORTH BLOCK, and KIMBERLEY CENTRAL.

* SHARES IN THE ABOVE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

MR. W. B. COBB, 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

Special information and business in all mines in the United States of Colombia—Tolima, Western Andes, Colombian, and other gold and silver mines in that country.

In direct communication each mail with the highest mining authority in Colombia, through whose private advice I am able to give most valuable information as to mines in the Tolima district, and other mines in the country.

MR. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 30 Years).

Can sell the following SHARES:—
40 Akankoo, 7s.
100 Almada, 4s.
25 Birdseye Creek, 13s.
25 Bratsberg, £1 7s. 6d.
50 Balkis, 4s. 6d.
75 Colombian Hyd., 9s. 6d.
25 California Gold, 11s. 6d.
40 Callao Bis, 9s.
80 Chile Gold, 1s. 3d.
75 Chontales, 3s. 6d.
45 Cartago, 10s. pd., 5s. 9d.
40 Devon Friend, 3s.
20 Don Pedro, 4s.
20 East Rose, 4s.
20 Eberhardt, 5s. 6d.
25 Frontino, 13s. 9d.
20 Goggin, 2s.
20 Gold Coast, 2s. 6d.
40 Glenrock, 2s. 3d.
250 Parys Copper, 1s. 3d.

PURCHASES FOR FORWARD DELIVERY AT SPECIAL PRICES ON RECEIPT OF DEPOSIT OF 20 PER CENT.

BANKERS: ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING OFFICES.

MESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.,
18, AUSTIN FRIARS,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

MESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.'S
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MONTHLY MINING NEWS—STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENT NOTES—MINES, MINERALS, AND METAL MARKETS—SHARE LIST, No. 865, Vol. XVII., for OCTOBER month, is ready, and will be sent to customers on application.

Annual Subscription..... 5s. | Single Copy..... 6d.

MR. ALFRED E. COOKE,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
9, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1852.
(Opposite the Stock Exchange, with which his offices are in DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.)
TELEPHONE No. 1263.

Mr. ALFRED E. COOKE can SELL the following shares, or any smaller marketable number at prices affixed FREE OF COMMISSION:—

125 Home Mines Trust, 200 Potosi, 6s. 3d.
450 Balkis, 4s. 6d.
40 Killifreth, 5s. 6d.
50 La Plata (New), 5s. 3d.
100 Callao Bis, 9s. 6d.
20 Leadhills, £1.
250 Colombian Hyd., 9s. 6d.
50 Chontales, 3s. 9d.
80 Cor. South Australian Copper, 1s. 6d.
120 Denver, 2s.
30 Devila Mayor, 6s.
100 Devon Friend, 3s. 3d.
20 Duchy Fern, 12s.
80 East Blue Hills, 4s. 9d.
100 East Wheel Rose, 7s. 6d.
20 Ecton, 13s.
140 Hoover Hill, 4s. 6d.
15 New Kitty, 32s.
50 La Plata (New), 5s. 3d.
20 Leadhills, £1.
30 Lisbon-Berlyn, 5s.
80 Mounts Bay, 3s. 3d.
20 Mysore Gold, 12s.
50 New Caradon, 2s. 3d.
100 New Callao, 2s. 9d.
15 New Kitty, 32s.
200 Nouveau Monde, 1s. 9d.
125 New W. Caradon, 3s.
50 Old Shepherds, 14s.
65 Organos, 10s. 3d.
20 Orita, 21s. 6d.
75 Oscar, fully paid.
200 Potosi, 6s. 3d.
50 Prince of Wales, 7s. 9d.
20 Schwab's Gully, £25.
20 South Caradon, 15s.
250 South Kitty, 10s.
20 Tolima A, £7.
20 Transvaal Gold, 19s. 6d.
40 Trevaunance, 6s. 6d.
10 U. Mexican, £3.
225 Victoria Gold, 7s.
5 Wheel Agar, £16.
5 Wheel Basset, £2.
50 West Callao, 2s. 9d.
100 West Caradon, 1s. 3d.
5 West Orebtor, 1s. 6d.
5 West Kitty, £9.
20 Wheel Crebor, 23s. 6d.

MANY OF THE ABOVE SHARES WILL BE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TEN OR TWENTY PER CENT.

These shares were specially recommended at 2s. 9d. Price now 4s. 6d. CLOSE BUSINESS FOR CASH, FORTNIGHTLY ACCOUNT, or FORWARD DELIVERY.

Mr. COOKE has correspondents in every important city and town in England, whereby he can deal in Local Shares of every description.

Daily and Weekly Lists of Prices issued to clients on application.

ADVANCES MADE ON STOCKS AND SHARES.

Letters and Telegrams receive immediate personal attention.

BANKERS: ROYAL EXCHANGE (Limited), Cornhill, London.

SPECULATION OR INVESTMENT.—If you require to do business in RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, MINING, or MISCELLANEOUS SHARES, apply to

ALFRED E. COOKE, 9, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
TELEPHONE No. 1263.

NO ONE CAN DEAL ON BETTER TERMS.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCKBROKER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A ready Market at closest prices for Buyers or Sellers of Shares in British Mines; also Foreign Gold and Silver; and Miscellaneous Stocks and Shares, British and Foreign Funds, Railway Stocks, &c., for cash or account.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.

JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
AND MINING SHARE DEALER,
38, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury, E.C.

CHARLES J. SIMS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
3, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Special Business in BALKIS shares.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 40, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

Deals in all descriptions of STOCKS and SHARES at close market prices.

MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 25, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1862.
BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury, E.C.

MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS AND SHARE DEALERS, 13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESS in all DESCRIPTIONS of STOCKS, MINING and other SHARES. ESTABLISHED 1860—BANKERS: ALLIANCE (Limited).

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
37, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.

Established Twenty-five Years.
BANKERS: LONDON JOINT-STOCK.

WEST KITTY, TREVAUNANCE, NEW KITTY, WEST POLBERN, AND POLBERRO.

For prospect of trade, tin markets, management of mines, rich districts, &c., see verbatim reports of meetings of these companies, recently held, supplied gratis on application to Mr. Reynolds.

300 per cent. per annum on capital as the result of investments recommended by Mr. Reynolds, and other particulars. See Mr. Reynolds's "Facts and Figures," also supplied gratis on application to him.

The present is a very opportune moment for the investment of money in securities of all descriptions.

Mr. Reynolds is a buyer of any part of 1000 Polberro shares at 37s. 6d. each, and is a seller of a limited number to any of his customers at 42s. 6d. each. Dealers are offering 2s. per share for the option of buying Polberros in two years hence at £7 10s. each.

Mr. Reynolds is also a buyer of any part of 500 Trevaunance shares at 37s. 6d. Correspondents will kindly state number and lowest price for cash.

Mr. Reynolds transacts business with promptitude at net prices for cash only.

MR. WILLIAM H. BUMPUS, STOCK BROKER

AND MINING SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
[Established at this Address in 1867.]

BUSINESS transacted in ALL STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description.

An INVESTMENT LIST free on application.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
100 Akankoo, 7s. 6d.
50 Almada, 3s. 9d.
150 Balkis, 4s. 6d.
30 Bratsberg, 26s. 6d.
25 Bedford United, 2s.
50 Cara Camborne, 70s.
100 Callao Bis, 9s. 6d.
150 Chile Gold, 1s. 3d.
75 Colombian, 9s. 6d.
100 California, 11s. 6d.
30 Colorado, 47s.
50 Chontales, 3s. 9d.
100 Devon Friend, 3s.
10 Devon Consols, £2.
3 Dolcoath, 3s.
150 East Wheel Rose, 7s.
3 East Pool, 100s.
100 Eberhardt, 6s. 6d.
50 East Blue Hills, 100s.
25 Frontino, 13s. 9d.

150 Glenrock, 2s. 6d.
10 Great Laxey, £25.
50 Hoover Hill, 4s. 9d.
50 Home Mines Trust, 2s. 6d.
100 Indian Consol., 2s. 3d.
70 Kapanga, 3s. 3d.
25 Killifreth, 5s. 6d.
150 La Plata, 5s. 9d.
20 Leadhills, 27s.
100 Lisbon-Berlyn, 5s. 9d.
50 Marke Valley, 11s.
75 Montana, 31s.
100 Mysore Gold, 14s.
50 New Emma, 11s.
30 New Kitty, 32s.
150 Nouveau Monde, 2s. 3d.
50 Organos, 11s.
100 Old Shepherds, 15s.
50 Oscar Gold, 20s.

150 Potosi, 7s. 3d.
60 Prince of Wales, 7s. 9d.
25 Polberro, 25s.
20 Panulicillo, £3 10s.
50 Ruby (New), 7s. 6d.
20 Richmond, £3 18s. 9d.
100 South Caradon, 15s.
15 South Condurow, 10s.
10 Tolima B, £4 16s. 3d.
100 Transvaal, 18s. 9d.
50 Trevaunance, 6s. 6d.
30 U. Mexican, £3 11s. 3d.
100 Victoria Gold, 7s.
50 West Godolphin, 10s.
10 Wheel Grenville, £25.
10 West Kitty, 32s.
50 Wheel Orebtor, 23s.
50 Wheel Agar, 10s.
50 West Polberro, 10s.
150 West Caradon, 1s. 3d.

Where prices are not inserted offers may be made.

FOR SALE, 50 Shares (or part) in DE BEE'S DIAMOND MINING COMPANY at £5 10s. each. These shares are £10, fully paid, and return monthly dividends of 1 per cent.

* The present is a most favourable opportunity for investing in SOUND MINING SECURITIES, a judicious purchase of which at the low prices now ruling will, in all probability, result in large profits within the next few months.

Mr. BUMPUS devotes SPECIAL ATTENTION to LEGITIMATE MINES, and is in a position to afford reliable information and advice to intending investors and others in the selection of Shares either for INVESTMENT or SPECULATION. Correspondence invited.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT AND ENGINEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS,
MINING ENGINEER, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
6, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

MR. HENRY J. TALLENTIRE,
STOCK BROKER AND MINING SHARE DEALER.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in all Home and Foreign Mines at close prices.

OCTOBER CIRCULAR on application, containing valuable information and advice to investors, post free.

SHARES SOLD for forward delivery in one to three months upon usual deposit.

OFFICES—21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BANKERS: CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

MR. J. GRANT MACLEAN,
SHAREBROKER AND IRONBROKER, STIRLING, N.B.

Refers to his Share Market Report on page 1173 of to-day's Journal.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

JOHN LENN AND CO.'S CIRCULAR, POST FREE,
contains Highest, Lowest, Latest Prices of all Stocks and Shares, also shows the return per cent. at a glance.

JOHN LENN AND CO.'S CIRCULAR, POST FREE.
The advice given in their former Circulars has enabled investors to make from 50 to 150 per cent. in a week.

JOHN LENN AND CO.'S CIRCULAR, POST FREE,
contains special information respecting the safest investments obtainable, paying from 5 to 12½ per cent.

JOHN LENN AND CO. (LIMITED), STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
4 AND 5, GROCERS' HALL COURT, LONDON, E.C.

THOS. ELS AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
6, BOND COURT, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in all Stock Exchange Securities, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, and Miscellaneous Shares.

THOS. ELS and Co. have Special Business in the following Mine Shares:—
Balkis, 4s. 6d.
California, 11s. 6d.
Colombian Hyd., 9s. 3d.
Carn Camborne, 70s.
East Rose, 7s.
Home Mines, 24s.
La Plata, 5s.
Lisbon-Berlyn, 5s.
Old Shepherds, 13s. 9d.
Organos, 10s.
Orita, 22s.
Oscar, 19s.
Potosi, 5s.
Richmond, £3.
Ruby, 11s. 3d.
Victoria, 7s. 3d.

THOS. ELS and Co. require offers for a few Vienna Ice Shares.

Our Monthly Circular may be had (post free) on application.

COLLIERY, MINING, and OTHER ENGINEERS wanting articles in STEEL to RESIST GREAT WEAR AND TEAR, combining lightness and strength, avoid stoppages, breakdowns, &c., see page 1192.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

To no class of joint-stock business does the Trust principle seem more applicable than to mining; for the essence of this principle is that risks shall be divided, and so minimised as much as possible. It is, therefore, matter for surprise that so few attempts have been made to apply it to mines. One of the few instances in which the plan has been carried out is

THE HOME MINES TRUST (LIMITED).

This flourishing company continues to enjoy increased prosperity, and maintains its position as a sound 10 per cent. dividend-paying investment.

"Every improvement in trade and in the price of metals reacts on the securities of the trust, and we venture to predict that from the bountiful harvest of all descriptions all over the world, an impetus will be given to trade which will carry metals and mining securities very much higher. This being conceded, there is not the slightest doubt that the trust will occupy an enviable position, and be able to place itself in the foremost rank of such institutions."

"During the very dull period through which the commercial world has been passing this trust has maintained an average dividend of 15 per cent. for the past three years, and this being so, it can readily be understood what it will be able to accomplish when business is prosperous."

"When it is thoroughly understood that this trust is not engaged in mining on its own account, but simply takes note and advantage of the fluctuations in the market for home mining shares, and advances cash to enable holders and others to do likewise, investors will soon realise the fact that from the profits obtainable on their numerous transactions, which are spread over a wide area, the trust can readily earn 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, and this has been its average rate since its formation. Although only 10 per cent. is distributed, as much, or nearly so, is added to the reserve fund, and a continuance of the substantial return of 10 per cent., whatever the condition of business may be, is thereby assured."

"The shares are of £1 each, fully-paid, present price £1 5s. including the quarterly dividend of 10 per cent., and probable bonus, payable this month."

"Dividends are payable quarterly. The shares are in active request."

Investors should apply for our early October Circular, issued with special reference to the advance in the Bank rate, and its effects upon the markets.

ABBOTT, PAGE, AND CO.,
STOCKBROKERS,
42, FOULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

GEOLOGY OF CORNWALL.

Although every mining region has beyond question its characteristic peculiarities it is equally certain that the miner who has studied the minute details of any one district can readily turn his knowledge to advantage elsewhere, and as the time at one's disposal for study, when he has his ordinary business to attend to, is usually limited, a well arranged and reliable digest of the facts relating to a given subject is of considerable value, such a digest so far as Cornish geology is concerned is furnished in Mr. Brenton Symons's admirable little volume—A Sketch of the Geology of Cornwall, including a brief description of the mining districts and the ores produced in them. By BRENTON SYMONS, F.C.S., A.M.I.C.E., M.E. London: Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street—just issued. In a couple of hundred pages Mr. Symons has given a thoroughly reliable outline of the history and topography of the county, and treated of the sequence of geological formations, the paleontology, the elvans vein systems and gangues, the distribution and paragenesis of minerals, the mining districts, geological economics, the history of metals and their reduction, quarries, temperature of mines, and various other matters of general practical interest. In referring to the sequence of geological formations the author has some remarks upon the granite rocks which may be reprinted both from their general interest and as showing the neat and able manner in which he handles the subjects dealt with. He explains that the clays, sandstones, conglomerates, and limestones which surround the eruptive highlands of Cornwall, though all included in the palaeozoic or primary group of formations, have yet been deposited at periods so immensely removed one from the other that there was time sufficient for a specific and even generic mutation of marine life, and for a change in the deep seated axes of upheaval by which some of the clay slates were folded into ridges from which the strata inclined both ways. Thus the portion of Britain, now called Cornwall, was sea and land alternately before the upheaval of granite which was to transform a mass of barren schist into rocks teeming with metalliferous wealth. Some physiologists are of opinion that the granite range stretching from Scilly to Dartmoor is the result of upward thrusts given at distant epochs by forces acting in diverse directions, but geologists who have devoted their time and abilities to the study of the Cornish strata consider them as formed during the same geological period, and place the epoch after the deposition of the Upper Devonian. From the constitution of the granite it is inferred that it was cooled under a pressure whose equivalent has been calculated at 5 miles of depth.

The general direction of this granite ridge is east-north-east, and though no doubt the original thickness of the slates brought up on the granite was very great during and since emergence from the ocean, denudation has exposed a chain of granite domes of various extent, and reduced the thickness of the surrounding slates so considerably that over most of the county the backs of the elvans and lodes have been brought within workable distance of the miner. . . . The granite protrudes above the slates in masses of rounded form, and the exfoliation produced by the reaction of external influences has given rise to a massive lamellar structure which is very conformable to the surface and dips at gentle angles under the claystone. This, combined with the fissures due to the divisional planes, has caused the granite to assume the columnar and tubular appearance so characteristic of this rock. It will have been perceived from the above remarks that the reiterated fractures sustained by the consolidating granite crust could only have resulted in a very considerable diversity of the proximate constitution as well as the texture of the erupted masses. The more closely the rocks are observed the clearer becomes the evidence of the extreme incongruity of the granite. Generally the rock has a coarse granular appearance which is most pronounced in the Land's End district, and is of the finest grain on Dartmoor. . . . Large areas are rendered porphyritic by the occurrence of big crystals of felspar, sometimes white, but beautifully tinted in the vicinity of the metalliferous deposits by incipient decomposition. As a rule it may be said that the crystals forming the aggregate are individually imperfect, or have their edges not sharply defined. The granite is also drier, more compact, and of a more homogenous texture when far from its junction with other rocks. . . . The granite is so variable that it is quite impossible to give its chemical composition with anything approaching to accuracy. If we take an ordinary porphyritic kind in which the proportion of felspar, quartz, and mica are respectively equal to about one-half, one-third, and one-sixth, there would be about 73 per cent. of silica, 19 per cent. alumina, and 8 per cent. of potassa, besides fractional percentages of iron oxides, magnesia, lime, soda, manganese, and fluorine acid, and where schist abounds, boracic acid. Other common varieties do not contain so much silicic acid.

As granite owes half its bulk and nearly all its mobility to felspar its character and resistance to decomposing influences is very dependent on that mineral. When the felspar weathers the rock separates into its component parts, and the surface is strewn with grawan. The felspar crystals bestow on the rock its ensemble, thus in the finer grained and non-metalliferous portions the confused aggregation with felspar gives the granite a dull grey colour, whilst in those places mostly approximate to the mining fields where the felspar crystals are, as a rule, ill-defined, and where incipient oxidation has altered their colour, variegated shades of brown, red, crimson, green, &c., impart to the rock characteristic hues that please the eye and guide the miner in his search after subterranean ores. . . . After felspar quartz is the most important ingredient of granite. It is amorphous, and seems to have been to some extent plastic when the mica and felspar had assumed more or less their forms. It is generally pellucid, has a pearly white lustre, and often appears to have a smoky interior. . . . The mica though usually small in quantity has numerous black, brown, and silvery white colours that give a pleasing brilliancy of appearance and diversity of character in the mineral districts, although more dull and monotone elsewhere. . . . Neither hornblende nor talc are abundant in ordinary granite, though chlorite and talc replace to a small extent the mica in varieties; pinite is, however, rather common in the Tregoning and Land's End district. At rare places, as in the Carn Marth rocks, fluor-spar is found as a constituent. Tin ore or cassiterite is found disseminated in patches of granite in St. Just, and on the eastern side of Tregoning Hill, but it can scarcely be said to be a constituent of the granite.

The eruptive matter, he continues, which rushed into the earthquake chasms formed in the earliest consolidated granitic crust was probably injected at the same epoch as the granite veins which rent asunder the adjacent sedimentary strata whenever the requisite pressure became developed by the upheaval of the granite. As granite veins are seen cutting the clay slates in small tortuous veins, or penetrating between the beds wherever a junction is exposed, either amongst the rugged cliffs or in the mines, it is rational to infer that they occur along the whole line of juxtaposition. The character of these veins which have no definite direction is the same as the granite from which they were derived. The veins are usually of no great length, but since at Porthleven Cove and other places they may be seen less than 1 in. thick, though of considerable length the eruptive matter must have possessed a considerable amount of fluidity. From the numerous fragments torn from the slate and isolated in the veins the force of the eruption must have been immense; in some places the molten rock has forced itself through strata which have closed behind it and left isolated masses of granite. Granite veins gradually fine out, have no distinct walls like elvans, and indifferently intercalate with the strata or run athwart them. Owing to some difference in the rate of cooling the smaller veins have more quartz and less mica with a finer grain; and the larger though crystalline and even porphyritic in the middle are compact along the sides. All the veins and isolated masses of granite are recognised after due examination to proceed from the main mass, and like it are non-metalliferous. If one may judge from the numerous granite veins visible about the beach and cliffs of the Lizard penetrating serpentine and diallage rock; the inference that the magnesian rocks of that promontory have also suffered from the same upheaval, and now overlie granite is difficult to resist. The localities where the veins occur are much too numerous to mention, but they can be best studied at Trewavas, near Helston, Polmar in Zennor, Porthleven in St. Just, and underground in the mines which are opened along the junction at the northern foot of Carn Brea Hill.

The wish has frequently been expressed by shareholders in mines

that they could obtain some work which would give them such a knowledge of the geology of a metalliferous district as would enable them to comprehend and appreciate reports on mines and technical papers on mining subjects, and Mr. Symons's volume certainly seems precisely to meet that wish, more especially as the volume is well illustrated with numerous woodcuts and steelplate engravings, has a good geological map of the county, and an excellent index, and is written in a clear and readable style. From a careful study of the book a fair idea of the relative merits of the several districts for producing the different metals may be obtained, and even the reader who may consult it without any thought of turning the knowledge gained to pecuniary advantage will find an abundance to satisfy him for its perusal—the work is at once concise, cheap, reliable, and entertaining.

PRINCIPLES OF THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Upon the subject of the metallurgy of iron it would be difficult indeed to find a more competent and widely recognised authority than Mr. ISAAC LOWTHIAN BELL, F.R.S., and the very valuable volume which he has now issued—Principles of the Manufacture of Iron and Steel; with some Notes on the Economic Conditions of their Production. By I. Lowthian Bell, F.R.S. London and New York: George Routledge and Sons, Ludgate Hill—will certainly increase rather than otherwise the confidence generally felt in his opinions. After the completion of his labours as a juror at the French Exhibition, 1878, Mr. Bell was requested by the British Iron Trade Association to prepare a report on the present condition of the manufacture of iron and steel, as illustrated by the objects displayed in the different buildings in the Champs de Mars, at Paris. He had, however, previously proposed to himself a more extensive enquiry than that which would be covered by a mere examination of the products of the ironworks of France and of other nations, as exhibited on the occasion referred to. As several years have elapsed, Mr. Bell explains that the apparent delay has been chiefly due to a wish to extend his enquiries on some of the questions treated of in the papers he had published in the Transactions of the Iron and Steel Institute—this observation applies particularly to the use of charcoal and of raw coal in the blast-furnace—and in furtherance of these objects not only had additional experiments to be undertaken, but various furnaces in this as well as in foreign countries had to be visited and examined.

In stating that Mr. Bell's book is a complete and exhaustive account of the metallurgy of iron and steel as understood and carried on at the present day, no more is said than the volume justly deserves. In an interesting historical chapter of a couple of dozen pages the author gives quite as full an outline of the early progress of this branch of metallurgy as is necessary to make the succeeding chapters thoroughly interesting to the reader. There are chapters on direct processes for making malleable iron, on the preliminary treatment of materials for the blast-furnace, on the blast-furnace, on the use and theory of the hot-blast, on the quantity and quality of fuel required in the blast-furnace using air of different temperatures, on the solid products of the blast-furnace, on the chemical changes as they take place in the blast-furnace, on the equivalents of heat evolved by the fuel in the blast-furnace, on hydrogen and certain hydrogen compounds in the blast-furnace, on the production of malleable iron from pig-iron in low hearths, on the refining and puddling furnace, on more recent methods of separating the substances taken up by iron during its passage through the blast-furnace, on the statistics of the subject, on British labour as compared with that of the continent of Europe, on labour in the United States, and on a comparison of the chief iron-producing countries. To attempt to supply an outline of a work like the present would be futile, but we may give a couple of extracts as examples of the concise and explanatory manner in which Mr. Bell furnishes his information. Referring to the prospects of the more northern of the United States, he observes that passing by the difficulty of reconciling the necessity of guarding against foreign importations (already burdened with cost of freight) by a protective duty, with the expectation of a future export trade, which in its turn must be saddled with transport charges, it seems to him that so long as the Northern States are dependent upon their present mining resources as regards ore, it is futile to hope for any export trade from that division of the Union. On the contrary, the iron masters of the North must prepare themselves for importations, not from Europe but from a quarter against which the present legislative constitution of the States will afford no protection. The quarter alluded to is of course the Southern States. Very trifling extensions of the present railways will place the whole of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia in direct communication with the Tennessee river. He understands one impediment only exists which impedes free navigation. This removed, the Mississippi and Ohio will become accessible from those States by steam navigation. The distance from a central point (say) Chattanooga to Pittsburg by river is probably 1000 miles, for which the freight will probably not exceed that from Great Britain.

In these Southern States coal can be worked nearly as cheaply as at Connellsville, while the labour on the whole of the ore entering into the manufacture of a ton of iron is not more than that expended on the extraction of a single ton of ore near Marquette. Besides this there is the fact that the bringing of the minerals together in the Northern States often costs 30s. to 40s. per ton of iron made. With these elements of cost, it seems impossible to deny that in the absence of fresh ore discoveries in the North, time alone is required to produce a considerable change in the seats of the American iron trade. This state of things naturally suggests the enquiry as to the ability of the South to enter the markets of the world in competition with Great Britain. It cannot be disputed that up to this time pig-iron has never been produced in Alabama or in its vicinity within some shillings per ton of the price at which it can be made from Cleveland ironstone in England. The removal of difficulties which always beset the introduction of new industries may partly equalise these differences, but by that time labour probably will no longer be to be had in the Southern States upon so much lower terms than it commands in the North. Be this however as it may there remains the insurmountable difficulty of the cost of transport to the chief iron-consuming populations in the world—those of Europe. The nearest point of the Alabama mineral field cannot be short of 150 miles from the seaboard. Admitting the carriage from the works to be done for 4d. per ton per mile, this added to the Atlantic freight would probably entail a cost of 20s. per ton of iron delivered on the shores of Great Britain or of Northern Europe above that paid by ourselves or by Germany. This extra charge for freight no doubt would be reduced when competing with us for the custom of the Mediterranean ports or those of Asia, South Africa, Australia, and elsewhere.

Considering the prospects of the three European nations, more prominently referred to in the volume as regards competition with us in the exportation of iron and steel, Mr. Bell observes that it may be said that the only quarter from which Great Britain is threatened, at present at all events, with successful competition is from those districts which are either situated upon or are within easy reach of the great iron ore deposit stretching from Western Germany through Luxembourg into Eastern France. From some cause or another there seems occasionally a greater difficulty in producing foundry iron from this variety of mineral than obtains in the use of the Cleveland ironstone. It is, however, in the subsequent products of malleable iron and steel that we have most to fear the rivalry of our continental neighbours rather than in pig-iron. The reason of this is that labour being cheaper with them than it is with ourselves, it is only when wages enter more largely into the cost of the product than they do in the case of pig-iron that the continental advantages from this source operate seriously to the prejudice of the British manufacturers. At the same time cheap pig-iron is an all-important factor in the economical production of iron and steel, and so far as the raw materials for the blast furnaces are concerned it would appear, that Western Germany, Luxembourg, and Eastern France enjoys facilities, in some cases, even superior to those possessed by the district in England most favourably situated for exportation. Belgium, on the other hand, having to bring its ore from Luxembourg at a cost of 4s. 8d. per ton for carriage, although it has coal on the spot, is unable

to obtain the raw materials for its pig-iron quite as cheaply as they are delivered to the Cleveland furnaces.

The result of the discovery of the basic process is, in Mr. Bell's opinion, that places like Western Germany and Alsace—without any ores suitable for the acid process, and so far distant from a seaport no longer shut out from the manufacture of steel. Great Britain, although it still possesses some advantage over other European nations in this new process in relation to its export trade, has had this advantage materially lessened by the introduction of the basic process. So much so indeed that it is in some instances questionable whether the cheaper labour in the steel processes themselves may not place the two in a position of equality when they meet each other in neutral markets. Such certainly appears to have been the case even when the higher price of the pig-iron required in the acid process was included; for certain it is that as regards the several kinds of steel, such as that for springs, railway axles, &c., Belgium and Westphalia have been sending considerable quantities for the use of English railways. The figures given for the Tees, Western Germany, Alsace, Belgium, and Westphalia, which he believes will be found fairly correct, go to prove that the abrogation of all import duties in Belgium or Germany would not place Great Britain in a better position as regards the manufacture of iron than that occupied by the makers, even in the least favoured of the districts just named. The force of this observation is still stronger when applied to iron in the more advanced stages of malleable iron and of steel.

The stretch of country between Luxembourg and Nancy would be somewhat less favourably placed for the manufacture of steel than those localities above described, because of the greater distances from the coal; but any importations required for Eastern France would, under the conditions of the cost of manufacture in Western Germany, be obtained from works there which are much nearer the point of consumption than those of Great Britain. As regards Central and Southern France their geographical position and the price of fuel forbid the cultivation of a large foreign trade. He has been informed that it has been in contemplation to remove one of the rail mills in the neighbourhood of St. Etienne to the coast in order to render the Bilbao ore available for export orders. In such a case the coal would have to be conveyed over a considerable distance; but whether looking at the resources of Bilbao in respect to ore already placed under very heavy contributions, and also at the expense of fuel, such a course would be a prudent one, may be open to question. Since writing what has appeared in the present work on the construction of iron vessels, Mr. Bell has received particulars of an establishment in Norway where something like 800 men are engaged in building steamers of iron.

On comparing the wages paid at the yard in question, Mr. Raylton Dixon estimates that upon a vessel of a given size the labour will cost 25 per cent. less than that expended on a similar vessel built in England. From the advantage accruing from this source must be deducted the freight on the materials used in its construction, which at the present time, with the exception of timber, may be said to be taken from England. The net result of these two factors on the cost is such that, on a vessel of 1500 tons dead-weight capacity, the Norwegian builder can turn out his work for 525s. less than his English competitor is able to do it. We still, however, in the competition which may arise between English and Norwegian shipbuilders, enjoy the privilege of furnishing the iron and coal. As soon, however, as the German mills are placed upon the footing of those in our country which are laid out for rolling large quantities of ship-plates, we shall, I fear, behold this trade slip away from us unless our plate-rollers, &c., are willing to accept something approaching to the same prices as those paid in Germany and elsewhere.

The mass of valuable information contained in the volume is enormous; in fact we know of no other work which the practical metallurgist engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel could refer to and study with equal benefit to himself and to those employing him.

AUTOMATIC AND NON-AUTOMATIC BRAKES.

The Vacuum Brake Company, of Queen Victoria-street, has issued an interesting tabulated abstract, showing the relative reliability of pressure and vacuum brakes, and of the automatic and non-automatic systems. The subjoined are extracts from the Board of Trade Returns on continuous brakes for the half-year ended June 30, 1884, where the mileage run has been of importance, illustrating the faults recorded against automatic and non-automatic brakes:—

AUTOMATIC BRAKES.			NON-AUTOMATIC BRAKES.		
WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE.			CLARK AND WEBB'S.		
	Miles run.	Faults.		Miles run.	Faults.
Eastern and Midlands	76,001	3	North Staffordshire	7,729,428	91
Great Eastern	3,172,770	115	London & N.W. Western	12,351	0
Great Northern	20,534	1	Lon., Til., & Southend	2,794	0
L. Bright. & So. Coast	3,122,510	74	North London	855,590	2
L. Chatham & Dover	136,669	13	Caledonian	322,901	11
Midland	374,390	37	Belfast Central	11,246	0
North-Eastern	4,462,209	47			
Rhymney	67,403	0	Total	8,946,095	41
West Lancashire	124,029	0			
Caledonian	1,397,759	48	SIMPLE VACUUM BRAKES.		
Glasgow & So. Western	764,184	19	North Staffordshire	79,524	8
North British	1,785,731	40	Cheshire Lines	521,503	7
Great No. of Scotland	2,262	0	Great Eastern	121,928	0
			Great Northern	3,338,841	24
Total	15,506,447	397	Great Western	118,126	3
			London & N.W. Western	337,883	7
AUTOMATIC VACUUM BRAKES.			L. Chatham & Dover	14,020	2
Great Western	5,087,241	42	Man. Sheff. & Lincoln	1,698,826	4
Midland (Clayton's)	5,245,573	48	Man. S. J. & Altrinch	93,009	2
Great Northern	29,808	6	Metropolitan	782,352	4
London & So. Western	1,233,612	31	Midland	148,598	1
Taff Vale	42,035	0	North-Eastern	239,559	7
Gt. South. & Western	22,605	0	South-Eastern	789,901	7
Belfast & No. Counties	47,943	4	Taff Vale	84,331	3
Aylesbury & Buckh'm	11,322	0	Great Nor. of Ireland	241,069	8
Glasgow & So. Western	3,781	0	G. So. & W. of Ireland	778,291	9
			Dub., Leit., & No. Co.	7,883	8
Total	11,729,377	83	Ballymena & Larne	11,811	8
			Dub., Wick., & Wex.	224,960	0

Lancashire and Yorkshire have 141 engines and 458 carriages fitted, but mileage cannot be given.

This shows for the Westinghouse, 1 fault per 39,559 miles; Automatic vacuum brakes, 1 fault per 141,252 miles.

No failures reported.

The mileage run with continuous brakes (pressure and vacuum) during the half-year ended June 30, 1884:—Westinghouse (automatic and non-automatic), 16,130,482 miles; Vacuum (automatic and non-automatic), 22,120,998 miles. Total number of faults, delays, &c., with Westinghouse brakes, 397; ditto with Vacuum brakes, 146, which shows for Westinghouse 1 fault per 40,630 miles run; Vacuum, 1 fault per 151,513 miles run.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AT BONN.—In the carrying out of some street repairs at Bonn a portion of a Roman drain or water-course was lately laid bare at a depth of about 5 ft. below the present surface. It seems to have come from a neighbouring encampment, is about 20 in. wide and 30 in. deep, and is constructed and covered with heavy tufa blocks, well capable of sustaining the wear of centuries. Many of these blocks were nearly 5 ft. long by 22 in. thick. An original charter of the German Emperor Henry II., dated Feb. 25, 1015, which has long been given up as lost, has just been discovered during an examination of archives of the collegiate church at Bonn, which was formerly attached to a convent of nuns. The charter is on a single sheet of parchment, very well preserved, measuring 50 by 62½ centimetres (20 in. by 24½ in.), and contains a grant to the church of an estate near Königswinter, belonging to the Emperor.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—NERVOUS DEBILITY.—No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system—upon it hang the life and life itself. These pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifiers. Nausea, headache, giddiness, nervousness, and mental apathy yield to them. They displace in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetite and deranged bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into nervous and debilitated state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

EVANS, SONS, AND MASON (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To acquire and carry on a wholesale druggist and chemist business established at Montreal and Toronto, Canada. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. Evans, Liverpool; J. J. Evans, Liverpool; E. Evans, jun., Liverpool; W. Evans, Liverpool; E. Evans, Manchester; M. Conroy, Liverpool; W. Willings, Fairfield.

THE UNION INDUSTRIAL, ACCIDENT, AND GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To grant insurances for the protection of principals and employers against liability in case of injury, damages, loss, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. Brook, Clapton; A. Longridge, Brixton; J. Clark, Clapham; E. Griffin, Clapham; C. Harford, Philip-lane; T. A. Taylor, 37, Aldermanbury; G. Garrett, Deptford.

FREDERICK BAILEY AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To acquire and carry on a brewer and malster's, wine and spirit merchant's business in Cambridge. The subscribers are—F. Bailey, Cambridge, 10; A. M. Robinson, Milton, 10; S. L. Young, Cambridge, 10; J. Webb, Cambridge, 10; H. H. Tebbutt, Cambridge, 10; J. Holder, 40, Cheapside, 10; W. A. Skinner, Cambridge, 5.

THE WHARFIELD GLAZED BRICK AND TILE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* To acquire a going concern in Liverpool, and to carry on the business of brick and tile manufacturers and merchants in all branches. The subscribers are—P. H. Pope, Tunstall, 5; A. Roberts, Colridge, 100; G. Dutton, Tunstall, 5; A. W. Roberts, Colridge, 1; J. Davenport, Stoke-upon-Trent, 1; J. Davenport, Stoke-upon-Trent, 2; J. Moody, Newcastle, 5.

THE WEMYSS MINE (Limited).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* To adopt and carry into effect a certain agreement for the acquisition of a property belonging to a company having a similar name, together with all liabilities, assets, contracts, &c., for the purpose of working and developing mines of lead and other minerals, situated in the parish of Llanfihangel-y-Croddin, Cardiganshire, containing about 263 acres, and any other mineral properties that may come into the possession of this company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—S. Firth, Aberystwith, engineer; J. Morgan, Aberystwith, timber merchant; G. Davis, Aberystwith, merchant; W. Williams, Aberystwith, solicitor; D. Hughes, Aberystwith, secretary; R. E. Ellis, Aberystwith, ironfounder; W. Marshall, Aberystwith, mine agent. The number of directors must not be less than two or more than five. Messrs. S. Firth and J. S. Green are the first directors, the qualification be fixed at five shares.

THE BURRADON AND COXLODGE COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l.*, in shares of 50*l.* To purchase, according to the terms of an agreement, the collieries, coal mines, fire-clay works, farms, railways, and properties belonging to the Burradon and Coxlodge Coal Company, and to carry on generally the business of colliery and mine owners, quarry owners, manufacturers of gas, coke, bricks, tiles, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. N. Byass, 3, Brabant-court, merchant; A. Byass, 3, Brabant-court, merchant; R. W. Byass, 3, Brabant-court, merchant; E. A. Mix, 77, Lombard-street, banker; M. W. Lambert, Newcastle-on-Tyne, colliery proprietor; J. H. Reach, Newcastle-on-Tyne, coal fitter; M. H. Lambert, Whitley Hall, gentleman. Qualification, stock or shares of the nominal value of 2000*l.*

THE COWES STEAM TUG COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in shares of 50*l.* The general business of steam tug owners, and everything necessary for the towage of vessels. The subscribers are—G. Eldridge, West Cowes, 1; G. E. Hansen, West Cowes, 2; P. Kyle, West Cowes, 1; J. H. Atkey, Cowes, 1; P. F. Bishop, Gurnard, 2; E. White, Cowes, 1; T. W. Faulkner, West Cowes, 1.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH MARBLE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To acquire by purchase or otherwise any lands, marble quarries, &c., in France, and to raise, sell, and deal in marble, and any other products manufactured by the company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. Butler, 4, Guildford-street; W. H. Boon, 5, Bateman-terrace; W. Stocklight, 25, Burlington-road; G. N. Newart, 7, Union-court; W. Anderson, 110, Cannon-street; J. Macdonald, 42, Mildmay Chambers; H. Copeland, 49, Cannon-street.

THE CRYSTALLINE GLASS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* To acquire, use, send or deal in certain patents relating to improvements in the treatment of vitreous and glazed surfaces for decorative purposes. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. H. Bacon, Chadwell; J. J. Thompson, Sydenham; A. W. Martin, East Acton; F. Miller, Clapham; G. W. Benning, Romford; B. A. Reeves, 27, Chancery-lane; W. Arnold, 71, Tavistock-crescent.

THE GREAT GRIMSBY FISH AND STEAM-TRAWLING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* The general business of trawling, fish merchants, and curers, manufacturers of oils, manures, &c. The subscribers are—J. Thompson, Wilslow, 100; R. Revett, Kaling, 100; W. J. S. Hood, Grimsby, 100; G. Molyneux, North Grimsby, 1250; N. Melone, 6, Mincing-lane, 100; W. J. D. Andrew, 8, Great James-street, 50; J. Sykes, 43, Warwick-road, 10. **STEVENAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 6000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* To supply said town and neighbourhood with water. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—N. Heathcote, Stevenage; J. B. Denton, Stevenage; W. Jewitt, Stevenage; S. James, Stevenage; C. P. Stewart, Norwood; G. Smith, Stevenage; J. Mathews, Stevenage.

PAINTERS' UNION (LES PEINTRES REUNIS) (Limited).—Capital 1200*l.*, in shares of 4*l.* The business of painters, decorators, varnish and colour, and artistic work, makers, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. Meunier, Brussels; J. M. Thomas, Brussels; T. Betty, 10, Union-court; W. Gordon, Kingsland; R. Horrocks, 26, Ludgate-hill; W. H. Warren, Highbury; W. J. Pell, Islington.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOT SOLE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To acquire and carry on a business situated at 143A, Kingsland-road, in connection with certain patents. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—B. D. Holroyd, 6, Great Winchester-street; E. S. Jones, 30, St. Swithin's-lane; G. B. Holroyd, Byfleet; W. O. Forrester, The Boltons; J. Hardy, North Finchley; J. Barrett, Shepherd's Bush; C. F. Stevens, 53, Almorah-road.

THE GRIMSHAW BRIDGE PAPER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 12,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* To acquire and carry on at Eccleshill, Lancashire, the general business of a paper manufacturing company in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. H. Openshaw, Blackburn; G. W. Nichols, Blackburn; E. J. Scott, Blackburn; W. Brooks, Darwen; S. A. Nichols, Darwen; J. Ratcliffe, Grimshaw Bridge; W. Alford, Darwen.

THE ATLANTIC STORAGE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 70,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* To acquire of the Alum and Ammonia Company (Limited) the business of wharfingers, warehouse-keepers, lighter-men, barge-owners, &c. The subscribers are—A. A. Croll, Reigate; G. H. Booth, Beckenham, 50; F. A. M. Nicol, 10, Leamington-road Villas, 50; E. Dawling, 83, Cable-street, 60; R. Booth, 4, Stone Buildings, 50; G. Anderson, 35, Great George-street, 25; T. Gongatt, 40, King Henry's-road, 50.

NEW SELF-TIMING ANEMOMETER.—An ingenious and very valuable mining instrument has just been perfected and patented by Messrs. JOHN DAVIS AND SON, of Derby. It is an improved anemometer, which dispenses with the use of a watch. By holding it up in the current of air to be measured it instantly and correctly indicates feet per second or feet per minute. This anemometer is exceedingly portable, being only 4 in. in diameter and 1½ in. wide. In general appearance it very much resembles the Birm anemometer, which was brought out by the same firm nearly 40 years ago, and is now in general use. Every colliery manager and engineer acknowledges the difficulty and inconvenience experienced in using the Birm anemometer, which necessitates the use of a watch; and, unless he is assisted by a man to carry his lamp, he has to hold his an-

emometer, watch, and lamp. The new instrument—Davis' patent anemometer—dispenses with the use of a watch or timer, and also of a lamp carrier; and, when held up in the circuit of air, without loss of time, indicates the velocity per second or minute.

Meetings of Public Companies.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at Douglas on Wednesday, Mr. G. W. DUMBLELL (the Chairman) presiding.

Mr. J. D. ROGERS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the directors' report and balance-sheet were taken as read.

The agent's report stated that in what was known as the deep mine the 271 north level had been advanced about 7½ fms., the lode continuing strong and masterly as before, but with little ore. The 259 north level has been driven 8½ fms. on the lode, worth 8*l.* per fathom. Two stopes in this level are each worth 2½ *l.* per fathom. The 247 north has been driven 23½ fms., 13 of which has been in ore of average value of 12*l.* per fathom. The end of the 235 south level is now some 30 fms. from the line of the copper ground. The 235 north was holed to Dumbell's shaft just before the close of the last half-year; since then about 4 fms. have been driven on the main part of the lode, and 5 fms. from where the division took place with the main level. The average value of the lode in the latter is 16*l.* per fathom. A winze for ventilating the lode below, and opening up the ground is being sunk. The stope above the 190 south is worth 12*l.* per fathom. In the 190 north there is one stope worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the Dumbell's shaft, with a view to unwatering the ground below the 243, we have arranged to push forward the 247 end from the deep mine, which is now about 70 fms. from the shaft. The 243 north level has been advanced 43 fms.; the lode of the latter half of this distance averaging 16*l.* per fathom—34½ fms., besides 2½ fms. of cross-cutting to prove the width of the lode, have been driven on 230 north level, 25 fms. of which containing a lode averaging 18*l.* per fathom. The 215 north level has not yielded ore of any great consequence. In the 200 north there is a joint rise and stope worth 15*l.* per fathom, and three stopes worth 15*l.* per fathom. There is a fourth worth 25*l.* per fathom. The 185 north has been driven 40 fms., but only about 10 fms. was in settled lode, worth from 10*l.* to 18*l.* per fathom. The add end has during the last six months been advanced 43 fms. It has not varied much in character, being wider in some places than others, but generally small. A vigorous and energetic development of the mine has been maintained, and the underground and surface machinery is in the best possible order. The new boiler has done good service. It was unable to point to any great discovery of ore, a great extent of ore ground has been opened up, which with a better metal market cannot fail to produce a better return in favour of the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said it was satisfactory to find that more lead had been raised than in the previous half-year, and at a less cost, which indicated an improvement in the producing powers of the mine. During the half-year ended Aug. 2 they had raised 800 tons of lead, against 700 tons raised for the half-year ended February. They had paid less in wages; and yet let no one suppose that arose from any stint of the men. He would assert that no mining company in the kingdom paid their men so well as they did. The cost of raising the 700 tons in the previous half-year had been 11,577*l.*, whereas the present cost of 800 tons cost them 11,157*l.*. The general expenses were reduced from 8155*l.* to 7022*l.*, making a difference in cost of raising the lead and general expenses connected with it in the two half-years of 1828*l.* 11s. 2d. Thus not only was the cost of raising the lead less—and we raised more—but the general expenses were also less than in the year before. When the accounts were issued to the shareholders they knew that they had earned a dividend, but thought they would have to have recourse to the reserve fund to help us to pay it; but it was exceedingly satisfactory to find that they were able to do so without requiring to touch a penny of the reserve fund. They had sold out enough since Aug. 2 to pay the dividend and leave a handsome balance for working. They had run the risk of using the reserve fund, but he thought it was then for a purpose to be used for the steady working of the company and the declaration of a dividend from time to time. He had nothing more to add to what he had said—that they had sufficient money for present wants and to spare, not to spend, but to spare—but he should never hesitate to make use of the reserve fund for any purpose connected with the mine, whenever they should require it. He then moved that the directors' and managers' reports, and the accounts as laid before the meeting, be received and passed.

Mr. BARBER having seconded the motion, the CHAIRMAN said they would be glad to listen to any remarks.

Mr. ADAMSON said he had great pleasure in being present, and was surprised at the admirable statement of the Chairman. It was a very rare thing for a dividend to be forthcoming from a lead mine in these days. The usual thing was a notice of re-formation, with a very heavy call. He did not think that throughout the whole annals of lead mining that any company in England, Ireland, or Scotland could show a better result than the Laxey had done.

The CHAIRMAN, before putting the motion, said there were certain points connected with the Great Laxey of very great interest. They may not come to anything, but are such as to lead us to think it quite possible that the mine will resume its former richness. It was not advisable to talk much about it at present, but it was a fact that such a hope did exist.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. BARBER moved that the retiring directors—Colonel Moseley and Mr. Broadbent—be re-elected, which, having been seconded by Mr. NOBLE, was carried unanimously.

The auditors—Messrs. F. Falkner and M. M. Bridson—were re-elected, as were also the managers—Messrs. Redcliffe and Penketh.

The CHAIRMAN said that the real business of the meeting was over, but there was one thing he wished to mention, and that was to tell them they were aware of certain things taking place and about to take place in the Tynwald Court calculated to injure the company. It was proposed to declare Laxey a port, and levy harbour dues there. If the Manx Parliament should force them into anything unfair in connection with it they would appeal to the Board of Trade. Although they had spent 20,000*l.* on the harbour they would never object to reasonable dues.—The meeting then dispersed.

GAWTON COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austin Friars, on Wednesday.

Mr. GEORGE BATTERS in the chair.

Mr. EDWIN F. COLMER (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that since the last meeting the recommendations of Capt. Rich had been carried out—that a winze should be sunk in the bottom of the 117 to prove whether or not the course of ore which they passed through 150 ft. in length in the 117 continued in depth. That winze was now sunk a depth of 15 fms., chiefly in the lode, and the course of mangle had been proved to continue in depth. The drifts east in the 117 and in the 132 were not of so satisfactory a character. The lode fell off very considerably in its yield of mangle, and the outlay which the company had made in sinking this underground shaft and in driving this deeper levels, had not been of a remunerative character. But within the last two months a considerable improvement had taken place in the driftage, and they now had there a lode of value, whereas up to that time it was of no commercial value. To make up for this disappointment the 95 east had opened up a very rich course of mangle, valued at fully 12 tons per fathom. The continuation of this rich eastward was demonstrated by a rise having been a lode in the 105 fms. level, 12 fms. in advance of the 95 fms. level end, where the lode was fully 10 tons to the fathom. Another great compensation and a point from which little or no good had been realised to the company up to a comparatively recent period, were the workings in the western part of the mine—round the engine-shaft. The point where they had been getting the ore from in the eastern part of the mine was a long distance from the engine-shaft in the western part of the mine. Now, a discovery in the western part of the mine, or round the engine-shaft, was of great importance, inasmuch as they had a much less distance to bring the stuff before it could be drawn to surface, and where they were dealing with an article like arsenical mangle, and with product which was not so depressed as copper, it was only by economising even in a comparatively rich mine that mines could live at all. Now, in this western part very important discoveries had been made, and discoveries of such magnitude as to enable the company to keep not only their furnaces going, but also to make a better show of increase in quantity than they had ever done before. The part which he would call their attention to was described in Mr. Bowden's report as the 70, west of engine-shaft, where in the end there was arsenical mangle varying from 5 to 10 tons per fathom. Would it had been copper instead of mangle, but they must take things as they were, and returns had been made for a lengthened period wholly on the southern part of the enormous lode, leaving the northern part for the past year or two untried altogether. The northern part of the lode was the part from which the copper was raised which gave profits in Gawton, and it yet remained to be seen whether or not there was not a comparatively rich copper mine standing in the northern part. That was an important point to direct attention to, but at the present moment, unsatisfactory as things were, and he thought that anything connected with business was unsatisfactory which did not lead to a profit. Unsatisfactory as things were, he was without hope that Gawton could be made to pay from the arsenic, and he was not without hope that there might be discoveries of copper which would give the mine a new and important life. Mr. Bowden had told him that, during the past two months, they had made a profit of 260*l.* The cost-sheet which had been paid to-day was certainly 100*l.* less than the average of the cost-sheets had been for the previous six months, and the returns for the last two months had increased; and the agent stated that if they could get these returns, and judging from present appearances, it was reasonable to hope that at the next meeting they would have a better tale to tell. The accounts had caused the board considerable anxiety, and the directors had caused letters to be written to the agents, telling them emphatically that, if they could not make the returns meet the costs, they must "shut up shop," and that the company could not go on trading at a loss. But the opening up of a mine was one thing, and the proving that the works could be carried on at a profit was distinctly another; but Gawton had now been living so long that he thought the mine had a right to be placed in the latter category. A great deal had been done towards opening it up, and it was now time to see whether the manager was present to answer for himself. It was useless to call in any more doctors, because everything was known connected with the workings, and if prices were better the mine would be in a much better state. But even as prices were at present it was shown that Gawton could live, but it could only live by exercising economy, and increasing the returns and not in-

creasing the costs. As regarded the directors, one of the number, Mr. Robinson, had resigned, and in his place the shareholders would be asked to elect Mr. Gosslett, a gentleman in whom he was sure they all had the greatest confidence. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.—Mr. ROWLANDS seconded the motion.

Mr. HEAP thought the directors ought to remit their fees till the mine was in a paying condition. He moved a resolution to that effect.—Mr. COLEMAN seconded the motion.

Mr. MOSES BAWDEN (the manager) read his report, and commenting upon it said they had not six furnaces at work till about two months ago. After the six furnaces were started the produce for the four months was brought up to 100 tons, and the costs were reduced from 600*l.* to 470*l.* He did not say that they would decrease the cost, but he did hope that they would increase the output of arsenic. If they could get only a very small discovery of copper ore it would be a clear profit to the company. For the purpose of making such a discovery they were driving a cross-cut north at the 105 to cut the north part of the lode, and it was believed that they would again see the north part of the lode, or the north lode, from which they had all the returns of copper in former days. They were now about 10 or 15 fms. from it, and were driving a cross-cut from the 105 to intersect it. Those 15 fms. would be driven at the rate of about 3 fms. per month. The cost of driving would be about 10*l.* to 11*l.* per fathom. It would not be a great outlay, but it would be a judicious outlay. With respect to the winze sunk in the bottom of the 117 it had been sunk 15 fms., of which 12 fms. were in the lode; they had proved that the course of mangle held down there, and no doubt it would be taken away with profit to the shareholders. He considered the prospects of the mine were never so good as now. As a matter of fact, the accounts had been made up so as to show the worst side, because as a matter of fact a further 300*l.* might have been brought to credit. At any rate, the substantial point was, that they had in the last two months, made a profit of 260*l.* He himself had only had the control of the mine since last June, and instead of working only four furnaces they were now working six, and he thought they could see their way to continue the working from the arsenical mangle which had been broken in the mine and paid for, and he might say that, in addition to the 300*l.*, which he had mentioned, they might have taken credit for a further 700*l.* for arsenical mangle broken in the mine and paid for. As regarded lords' dues, they had paid no lords' dues for 14 or 15 years, the lords having generously given up the whole of the dues.

The CHAIRMAN said that it certainly was much to the credit of Mr. John Baily, the lord, that he had taken no dues, and in that respect he was certainly an example to many other lords in Cornwall.

Mr. BOLTON, sen., referred to two or three items in the accounts, and said the mine was now worked on as economical a basis as it possibly could be. He was so confident that the turning point had arrived that he had taken some more shares, and induced other gentlemen to do the same.

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put and carried.

The following gentlemen were then elected on the board:—Mr. John Rowlands, Mr. George Batters, Mr. E. Hunter, and Mr. Alfred Gosslett; and Mr. Leigh Smith was requested to become a director.

On the motion of Mr. SKEARWOOD, seconded by Mr. ROWLANDS, Mr. Bolton was re-appointed auditor.

At the request of the meeting Mr. Heap withdrew his motion relative to the directors' fees, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman and directors the meeting broke up.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held in Dublin, on Oct. 1.

Mr. E. BRESLIN, J.P., in the chair.

The directors' report stated, if worked with capital and energy the manure business could be made to yield a respectable profit. The accounts showed a profit, after paying all expenses, including the cost of repairing considerable portions of the plant at the Arklow Works. Arrangements had been made for doing a large manure business during the coming season, and under such favourable conditions as to make the directors sanguine of a substantial success. The cohe-grinding plane was in full operation, accumulating a stock of ground stuff for grinding, the supplies of which operation were on the ground for completion. When they had sufficient to represent a bulk sample of what the company could contract to supply, the article would be put on the market. All the machinery and plant at the Arklow Works and at the mines had been kept in efficient working order.

The CHAIRMAN moved, and Mr. DEVINE seconded, the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. HUGHES asked what did the item books, stationery, and printing (252*l.*) mean? He thought a 30*l.* ledger would have been sufficient in which to record all the transactions of the company during the six months.—Mr. T. BAKER (the secretary) said the items included 150*l.*, the cost of the handbills, placards, and advertisements—an outlay which was absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN said a great complaint had been that they did not advertise and push the sale of their manures. That had been remedied, and with results that would surprise them.

The outgoing directors, Mr. W. Mulrooney and Mr. J. S. Stevenson, and the outgoing auditor, Mr. W. B. Foyle, were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN said he made special notice to consider the following resolution:—"That the future ordinary general meetings of the company shall be held yearly within two months after June 30, and that the accounts of the company shall be made up to said June 30 in each year and submitted to such annual meeting in accordance with the provisions relating to accounts contained in the company's special Act, and in the Acts incorporated therewith."

Mr. C. CUMMINS explained that as the company was now a manure and ochre, and not a mining company, it would be far more convenient to meet annually. Mr. HUGHES asked were the shareholders to remain 12 months without knowing what was going on at their works? and the CHAIRMAN said any shareholder could come in and examine the books, and see what was going on.

Mr. HUGHES said a large sum of money had been sunk in the company, and the shareholders would naturally be anxious to get earlier information as to its working.

Mr. FARQUHARSON said he would suggest that a statement should be made out and sent to the shareholders at the end of each half-year, giving information as to the state of the business.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors had arranged to have such a statement furnished to the shareholders.—The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. FARQUHARSON, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and secretary, said that with such active directors the company would be made more profitable still. They had an excellent secretary, who was also a good engineer and analyst.—Mr. SPEAR seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, said that the directors had that day arranged for 4000*l.* to put into the concern, and it was not likely they would have done that if they did not think its prospects good.

BELT COPPER MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Oct. 4, to consider the present financial position of the company with especial regard to providing the necessary capital for the development of the property, and for paying off the present liabilities, and the terms on which such funds should be provided.—The Right Hon. the Earl of DENBIGH in the chair.

Mr. JULIAN F. SANDEMAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said: I do not wish to conceal from you that we are now meeting at a most critical time in the history of the Belt Mines. When we last met we were in full hopes of getting a dividend within a very reasonable time. We had developed the Champion Mine to that extent that we believed it would give us a very good dividend, and we should have been able to congratulate ourselves upon having before us a very prosperous mine. Since then, however, we have had one of those disappointments to which all mining properties are liable, and we have found that in the vein to which we were looking for so much there has been an intrusion of trap rock, which no one could possibly have foreseen, which has made the vein so poor that at the present low price of copper it is not a paying concern. What it may be lower down I am not able to say, and I believe our engineers will tell you that very often a mine that is found to be unproductive near the surface (I should remind you that this Champion vein is being worked upon the top of a hill), when they get lower down the whole quality of the vein may be changed. There has, as I have said, been a great intrusion of trap rock in the vein, and the quality that has passed through the mills has not been sufficient at the present low price of copper to make it worth our while to work it. Fortunately we have got another good vein alongside of the Champion. This vein (as will be told you by Mr. Rathbone, who is one of our engineers) is strengthened by another vein before it comes to us, and the prospects, I think, exceedingly hopeful with respect to it. We have had a very anxious time, but I am happy to say we can now see daylight. It only remains for us to find the necessary funds to work it, and we shall have a really good thing before us. Now, I wish to ask the gentlemen here present to enter upon this question with all the patience and courtesy which is necessary in dealing with such matters. I hope no hard words will be said on either side. It is impossible that there should never have been a mistake made, in fact, it is not the man who never makes a mistake, but the man who makes fewest mistakes that is to be preferred. But I believe that Mr. Rathbone will tell you that having gone out with the full impression that our manager, Mr. Brand, was working the mine in an expensive way; he came after due consideration to the conclusion that he (Mr. Brand) had spent his money remarkably well and economically. My object now, however, is to put before you as succinctly as possible the actual state of things, and then to ask you to set yourselves resolutely to work to find the necessary capital to work the mine. After I have made my statement I will ask Mr. Rathbone to address you, and then I will ask you not to leave the question of financing the mine until we have fairly faced it, and determined what we will do. As has been already intimated to the shareholders the working capital of the company has been exhausted, and unless some energetic action be taken by the shareholders the mines will be sacrificed for the claims of a small number of local merchants and workmen. At the present moment the company owes about 6000*l.* for wages and machinery in America, and this sum must be paid at the earliest possible moment. Should this sum not be provided an execution might be put in by any creditor, and the property sold by sheriff's auction at any moment. Now, I wish to tell you this—Mr. Rathbone is in possession of information to the effect that if we sell this concern there are plenty of people ready to take it up and to work it for us—and we should be worse than fools if we allow them to take it. The news from the mines in other respects is eminently encouraging, and the prospects of the Knowlton vein are such as to ensure a first-class thing being made out of this lode at an early date. The average of the crushings obtained from the treatment of over 800 tons has amounted to 25 per cent., the last 100 tons producing an average of 25 per cent., and a parcel of 25 tons recently crushed gave over 5 per cent. We have this morning received a telegram in which we are informed that the result of the whole

700 tons that have been crushed from the Knowlton have produced 27.10ths per cent. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to tell you that this is exceptionally good. With the exception of the Calumet and Hecla and Quinsee there is no other mine in the neighbourhood that can produce as much as that. Under these circumstances, and in view of the interest which the results obtained from the Knowlton vein is exciting in the district, the directors are of opinion that it would be folly to allow so valuable a property to slip from their grasp on the eve of success, and we look forward with confidence to the immediate support and assistance of the shareholders in raising the necessary capital. We, however, at the same time wish the shareholders distinctly to understand that unless they subscribe the necessary capital to pay off the present indebtedness of the company in America, and to work the Knowlton vein, as recommended by the engineers, the undertaking must collapse from want of funds. We would accordingly suggest that a sum of 30,000, (towards which we are willing to subscribe our quota) should be raised on mortgage debentures bearing interest at the rate of 15 per cent. You may say that 15 per cent. is an enormous offer, and some cautious people may say that there is something bad at the back of this to induce you to offer so much, but the real object is to prevent any loss of time. At the present moment there are workmen who are in arrears of their wages. We wish to pay them off, to do away with all work that is not absolutely remunerative—and all work on the Champion Mine at this moment is unnecessary because it is not remunerative—and we want them to devote their whole time to the Knowlton vein. Therefore, 6000, and that at once, is required to pay off our liabilities. After that we want money to work the Knowlton vein; 30,000. I have named, because we believe that would leave a good margin for any little accidents that may happen. Perhaps we may not want more than 10,000, or 20,000, but what we want is to be perfectly certain that we are sailing in deep water. Several of those interested have intimated their willingness to subscribe towards the new issue as soon as the present liabilities are discharged for which 6000, will be sufficient. I hope you will perfectly understand that 6000, is absolutely necessary instantly. We must do that before we leave this room, and if the shareholders will not do it there are others who will on certain conditions which I shall lay before you. I only hope that you will see as we do the great advantage it will be to you to subscribe. I will now ask Mr. Rathbone to make his statement, and after you have heard it I shall be most happy to hear the remarks of any shareholder.

Mr. RATHBONE said that when they first started they commenced work upon the Champion and Knowlton veins, the latter of which had been pointed out as the richest vein on the property. At the same time it was expected that immediate returns would be made from the Champion vein, which had been considerably developed before they took the property. It was estimated by the engineers beforehand that there was about 2 per cent. of copper in the rock. The vein at that time could only be seen from the levels and shafts, and unfortunately they could not see 100 ft. below the surface of the earth, and when the ground began to be steeper it was found that there were intrusions of trap rock having no copper at all. They might see what appeared to be some rich ore, but after working for some time might come to the conclusion that they had been deceived, when just on the point of giving up their next shot might reveal an immense mass of rich ore. In that way they had discovered a large mass of copper weighing 10 tons. Owing, however, to the large masses of dead rock that had to be extracted and crushed with the rest the percentage of the yield of copper was very much lowered, and taken together with the fact that the price of copper had fallen 20, a ton, it was very disappointing. Had the price of copper been what it was two years ago they would have been in a very different position. It had been stated on several occasions that the large amount of rock that had been taken out of the mine by the former company was worth a matter of 1 per cent. It would not pay to work 1 per cent. rock now, it might have done two years ago. Therefore, this rock was worthless unless they had something better to work with it. They were not the only company in the district who had been deceived. There were other large companies in Lake Superior, both in very low water, and about to be wound up because they have only one vein to work upon, and it will not pay to work it at the present low price of copper. They, however, were in a different position, having several veins to work upon. Not being able to make the Champion pay, they must fall back on the Knowlton, which was being worked by another company a short way off at a profit. They had spent 30,000, or 40,000, absolutely upon machinery. One of the best experts in the district wished he had such a mine as this. The whole of this machinery was just as good for developing the Knowlton vein as it was for the Champion, so no money had been lost in that direction. The 30,000, they wanted for putting up shaft-houses, and joining them with the railway, &c. He would strongly advise that the mine should be thoroughly opened out before it is commenced to work. They could then extract 400 tons of rock a day, or 120,000 tons per annum, which taken at a very moderate figure, would pay really satisfactory dividends. They had a large air-compressor and 16 drills, and so the mine could be worked energetically. The mine he considered could still be made to pay. It was no use crying over spilt milk, but let them decide on some definite plan of action. At present the miners' wages were in arrears, and to be out there in such a state of things was not a pleasant matter. He trusted that the shareholders would come forward and pay off in an honourable way their liabilities at once. They could then either sit down quietly and rework the mine by subscribing 30,000, or they might sell it and get their money back with interest. If they allowed the thing to drop now they would not get 6d. in 14.

The CHAIRMAN: I should like you to give your testimony as to the character of the manager, because as to whether he was the right man to have there?—Mr. RATHBONE: I may say that when I went out to the mine I went very carefully into the question of seeing whether the money had been spent extravagantly. I went into the minutest detail and reported to the directors, and I feel confident that our agent (Mr. Brand) has carried out our work in the very best manner he possibly could, showing great energy in doing it properly. No money has been misapplied, and he is a thoroughly trustworthy and honest man. If the mines had turned out better we should have said that we had a splendid manager there.

The CHAIRMAN: What we now propose is that you should authorise the directors to issue debentures to the extent of 30,000, or any less sum they may think fit over and above 10,000, the debentures to be a first charge on the whole of the assets of the company; the interest to be at 15 per cent., payable half-yearly, repayable at any time on six months' notice, and when paid off to carry a bonus of 20 per cent. That I think is sufficient to induce anybody to subscribe, and I hope and believe that after the explanation which has been given you, you will come to the conclusion that the security is good: 6000, has already been subscribed among the directors, but unless 10,000, is provided the whole thing must go by the board. What we want is the shareholders to come forward and save themselves, and not let their property be sold for a mere song in the States.

Mr. LUKER stated that a very strong feeling had been expressed at a recent meeting of the shareholders in Edinburgh in regard to the expenditure in connection with the London office, and the amount of directors' fees and travelling expenses. He thought they would be more likely to come forward and assist in the present circumstances, if they could be assured that these expenses would be diminished.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the board had already been reduced by about half, and the fees of those who remained had also been reduced—in fact, latterly no fees had been drawn by them. The engineers' fees had also been reduced, and the expenses at the mines had been reduced as much as possible. It would be very short-sighted policy to allow the thing to go just when it was on the very eve of success.

Mr. PRESTICE said, that as it was only 6000, required immediately, and a great many shareholders were not yet present who might be willing to subscribe if they knew the liabilities were cleared off, would it not be possible to adjourn the meeting. With a little time he might himself be able to raise the whole of the money required.

Mr. PRESTICE, after some further discussion, moved the following resolution:—"That the directors be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the Earl of Denbigh, Messrs. Wolseley, Lavery, Ogden, Pyle, Hare and Cunningham for an immediate loan of 6000, on the following terms: A first mortgage over the whole of the assets of the company at 6 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly on the issue to them of 2346 shares as fully paid shares, the mortgage to run for six months certain, and then to be subject to six months notice, the mortgages to keep the property open with watchmen and overseers, and to pay their wages and insurance of plant, horses, &c.; but not to be compelled to work the whole of the above, to be subject to a condition that if the shareholders on or before Oct. 14 subscribe among themselves not less than 20,000, then the directors to issue debentures as a first charge over the whole of the assets, to carry interest at 15 per cent., payable half-yearly, repayable by the company at any time on six months notice, and when paid off to carry a bonus of 20 per cent."

Mr. HOWNY seconded the resolution, which was carried *sem. con.*

The proceedings then closed with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SIERRA BUTTES GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Thursday.

Mr. F. TENDRON (the Chairman of the company) presiding.

Mr. JOHN SAUL (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report and accounts were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I wish to enable you, as far as I can, to clearly see the present position of the company, and to form a fairly sound opinion as to its future prospects; and to enable you to do so I must ask you to travel back to the period when we lost the Hanks mill, which was in the spring of 1882. For the five half-years preceding that accident the average quantity of ore stamped each half-year was 27,000 tons; its working cost about \$4 a ton; its value, \$6 a ton; and during that period you received an average dividend of 6 per cent. During the five years subsequent to the loss of the Hanks mill the average quantity stamped half-yearly was 37,000 tons; the working cost, \$4½; the yield, \$7.16; and the average rate of dividend was 10 per cent. You will at once see why there was an increase in the working cost, the dead charges, the expenses of management, the salaries, and other charges had to be spread over a smaller surface. The Hanks mill was a 30-stamp mill; the Hitchcock mill, on which we have been reliant since, was a 40-stamp mill. When the snow-slide swept away the Hanks mill, 10 additional stamps were put up at the Hitchcock, and until March of this year we have been entirely dependent upon the power of that mill. I think I mentioned to you that during this latter period the average dividend has been at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, as compared with 6 per cent. for the preceding period; and I will mention here, incidentally, that the average dividend of the company since its commencement has been a little over 10 per cent. per annum for the whole of the 14 years of the company's existence. When that mill was swept away it was clearly useless to reconstruct it, or even to attempt to repair it. It was situated high upon the hill-side, and the ore bodies above the fifth level were all but worked out. Whatever remained was a very poor quality; and, therefore, it was idle to attempt to repair that mill; but it was decided to erect a new first-class 50-stamp mill. That mill is approaching completion; 20 stamps were at work in March, 20 more last June or July,

and 20 more stamps will be completed certainly by the spring of next year. Now, what are we to expect when this mill is fairly at work? I told you that the important consideration was how far the orebodies between the seventh and the sixth levels would last us until we were able to avail ourselves of the level laid open by the eighth level, which has been taken about five years, and has cost us about 15,000, all paid for out of revenue—and it was only in March last that we began to derive any benefit from it. Some bodies had been laid open in the course of this driving, and these bodies were larger and far more promising than those that had been laid open in the seventh level; but the great object that we had in view was the Mammoth shoot—the master shoot of the property—and that shoot was met with, I think, about the end of April this year. In the seventh level it was from 650 to 800 ft. long, of a good quality ore of good size, and of fine character, and the fullest confidence was expressed that it would be as good in the eighth, and possibly better. It was making down all along where they were working it out in strength, and that appears to have been the case up to the time that the report was sent out. They had driven along it, and opened out by the side of this body for a distance of 225 ft.; then the vein deflected to the right, and they found it still expedient to continue the level under the footwall in the selva. They continued it for a further distance of 50 ft., then they made a cross-cut, and they found the pay body. It was then about 8 ft. wide; that was after driving 28 ft.; 4 ft. of this was too poor to send to the mill, 2 ft. of it was of average ore, and 2 ft. of it close to the hanging-wall was of poor quality. They went on for a further 75 ft.; this time in what was called the selva, or south casing of the north portion of the vein, and when they had driven through 75 ft. they cross-cut again, and after passing through 8½ ft. of poor mineral they found that they considered the hanging-wall. I am not surprised at it personally, because in the seventh level there was some little distance further towards the west—that is, in the mountain, and this horse split the lode through. The horse was making upwards in a westerly direction, consequently it was natural to infer it would make downwards in an easterly direction, and I can only conclude that the body that has split the lode was this horse, and the present course of the level confirms this. I should prefer that this did not occur; but, as beyond the horse exceptionally good ore and a powerful vein were met with in the seventh level, we may hope that we shall meet with that good ore again beyond the horse, and that the vein will widen out again, and that we shall have ore of good quality. There is no reason why it should not be the same in the eighth level as in the seventh. Of course the further we had driven before meeting with a disturbance of any kind the better pleased we should have been. There is also the possibility of a good vein lying north of what they now consider the hanging-wall. Only knowing it by telegram we had no means of yet communicating with them, but we shall do so without delay. I will just read to you what was written by Capt. James in his monthly report for June, 1881. He refers to the 24th cross-cut, and considering the angle at which that horse was making up I should think it would nearly as possible correspond with the ground between the 15th and 16th cross-cuts in the eighth level. I have in my pocket the diary I wrote when in California, and I specially referred to this horse at the time of my visit. It is almost, as it were, a counterpart or an indication of what is happening at the present time. I have made this as clear as I could to you, for I do not want to hold anything back. If we have good news you shall have it; if we have bad news it shall be made as intelligible to you as possible. I hope you will not be discouraged. Now, turning back to the present, the least favourable part of our position for I do not call it so very unfavourable—it is only what we must expect in a big mine like this, let me just call your attention to how matters will turn out in the next 6, 12, or 18 months; that is, unless something unforeseen occurs. These two mills—40 stamps at the Yuba and 50 stamps at the Hitchcock—will work at least 5000 tons a month, working 30,000 tons in the half-year, instead of the average of 17,000 tons. That will reduce the working cost at least \$1 a ton. There is \$1 a ton in your favour at once. The average of ore stamped at the Yuba mill at present has yielded \$9.90 a ton, and we have stamped more than 10,000 tons. If you have ever believed in the prospectus of a new company, and have gone by assays, you will know the difference between the assay of 10 tons of stuff and the assays shown by stamping over 10,000 tons. You know that on the one you can place reliance, and the other, if you are wise men, you will not place any faith in. Now, you may take it for granted that the ore that will be stamped at the Yuba mill will be ore averaging at least what I have always led you to expect—that is, \$9 ore—the average of the work, including the tunnel, when once we are in full swing, would not be less than \$9 ore. The margin of profit, if you will, would be very good. I may safely say, however, that you will have a better dividend the next six months—that you certainly will have—before we pay large dividends we have got to recoup the outlay on the new mill; we have got to recoup the expenditure on the tunnel, and we have to press our friends abroad—Mr. Johns and Capt. James—to carry on their explorations, to drive the sixth and seventh levels forward, and not to hesitate to do whatever is necessary to give us such reserves of ore that you shall feel that the money paid to you is bona fide dividend, and that your capital is safe. I shall never be satisfied with the position of this company until we have such reserves that you may know that a large proportion of the 240,000, capital of this company is in sight. Until that time you are not getting a dividend, but refunding capital. You never know what will happen. There is not an abler man in California than Mr. Johns. He has always expressed the opinion that the eighth level would be better than the seventh, and no doubt is a little disappointed at present. There is not one word of blame due to him, and I feel that I ought to say that what he thinks, and that he will never have to say, "If I say what I think and it is not realised they will blame me." I am always thankful to a man to tell us frankly, freely, and truly what his impressions are. We will now drop that No. 8 level, and see whether we have got a second string to our bow. The feeling in my mind is very strong that, although the Mammoth shoot is a very fine shoot, something may happen there, and I should feel it safer if we had a second shoot—that the Tinnie, Cliff, and Willoughby shoots were making again at the eighth level. The Mammoth shoot, and the two veins we had very good ore indeed. In the Cliff vein it was not a large body, but it was exceeding good. Behind it was a small shoot of fair ore, called the Willoughby, and they made a rise from the eighth to the seventh level for 400 ft., and then at a distance of 200 ft. from the eighth level they made an intermediate level, and then they came upon this body; I take it to be of the Cliff shoot. They have risen from that to the seventh level, the whole of the way in the ore body. It is about 4 ft. wide, of \$8 ore, and opens out a large body of ore there. But the most interesting feature of all, and one I have spoken of at preceding meetings, was the difference of opinion among the directors, and the Captain, as to whether the good body of ore at the eighth level was being driven in the Ariel, which is our great vein, or the Cliff, and it turns out conclusively that for a considerable distance the level was driven in the North Cliff vein. I mentioned to you that sooner or later a cross-cut would be made to prove whether the Ariel lode was lying to the south. That cross cut has been made, and has found in the Ariel ledge a shoot of fine quality ore, which they are good enough to call at present \$8 to \$8½, but which somehow yields very much better, and is making in strength downwards. A feeling very hopeful as to the future. I think that is a very satisfactory feature. In fact, at present the lode laid open by that level gives over 475 ft. of fairly profitable mineral, with an average width of 4 ft. and is proved by the stamping (and that is conclusive), to be at least \$8 or \$9 ore. The rise No. 4 goes up to the Mammoth shoot, and it passes up underneath the shoot because they could rise so much more rapidly. They are beginning to open up in it, and there again the ore that comes from that level is carried to the Hitchcock mill to improve the quality of the ore that is being stamped in that mill. The Hitchcock is situated at the mouth of the sixth level, and all the ore that is got out in the seventh level has to be hauled up an incline to the sixth level, and we shall get something like 2500 or 2700 tons a month so long as they can find ore there, but that will not be \$9 ore. However, I hope they will use up all the ore, however poor they are, that will yield a profit, because it gives a larger dividend. The directors and the Captain, as to whether they should sacrifice the long existence of the company to the desire of making money rapidly. If they find \$4 and \$5 ore I hope they will be perfectly content to stamp it with a moderate admixture of ore from the Mammoth shoot. I do not know that I have anything special to tell you further with regard to the Buttes Mine except to read the telegram of the clean-up. For the month of September the receipts were \$32,536, and the expenses \$19,583—the average cost of mining and milling, according to their figures, were \$5.40, and the expenditure on the ninth level 43 cents making \$5.83, which is little under the \$4 that I told you they were getting. The 5th level of September, 1884, was a very good one, and was actually stamped, and the average produce per ton was \$5.12. You will see at once that the policy of stamping the poor ores at the Hitchcock mill is carried out to bring the average down from \$8 to \$6. I have I think given you a basis for showing that the company is on the road to prosperity, the expectation of which has been held out to you for the last two or three years. I now come to the Plumas Eureka, and, perhaps, it would be politic of me to talk to you in rather a depressing tone, as the dividend is reduced; but for the life of me I cannot. I feel very cheerful about the prospects of the Eureka, and I feel very hopeful as to the future. But feeling hopeful is a very different thing to the actual assurance of prosperity. There is one point of which we have clearly made up our minds, and that is, that we will have reserves of money in the company, and that we shall be strong financially. We are beginning new works in the Eureka Mine, and new works in the outside properties. We have over 35,000, in hand cash for the purpose of ensuring our position and developing our property, and to take advantage of any circumstance that may arise. At the last meeting I forewarned you that it would be necessary that you should face smaller dividends, and I will take upon myself to assure you that unless something unforeseen occurs the policy of the board will be not to reduce that dividend below the 7½ per cent., to which we consider you fully entitled. If things go the way we have every reason to expect we shall, at all events, for some little period (what may happen two years hence nobody knows) we shall not reduce the dividend, even if in one half year we may a little trench upon the profit and loss. We know from the workings of July and August that we shall earn the 7½ per cent. this six months, and probably carry forward a moderate amount; but we are doubtful as to the six months following that, because we shall only be able to work on the outside properties this winter until about November, and probably we shall not be able to resume stamping ore to the Mohawk mill again from these outside properties until May next year. During next summer most vigorous work will be carried on at these outside mines to endeavour to put them in a state to be worked for the next 12 months. The Chairman then referred to the works in contemplation, including the construction of a new tramway 750 ft. in length. The receipts for September amounted to \$36,358, and the expenses to \$22,652. The Mohawk mill had stamped 4675 tons in the month, and the average value of the ore was \$7.40, while the cost of mining and milling was put down at \$4.42 per ton, which showed that the exploratory works were beginning to cost money. The shareholders must not be disappointed or disheartened if they saw that in the winter months some of the returns left no profit, as during that time they would not be dealing with the richer ores from the outside mines. Having referred in some detail to these outside mines and their prospects, the Chairman expressed the indebtedness of the company to Mr. Johns, Capt. James and Hookings; and, in conclusion, moved the adoption of the reports and accounts.—Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT seconded the motion.

Mr. FENNER said that he and the shareholders generally felt greatly indebted to the Chairman for the clear and the might say mainly for which he had put before them the affairs of the company. With the information given

by the Chairman, added to that given in the plans, they were enabled to leave the meeting perfectly masters of the situation. He also congratulated the Chairman upon the polite mode in which he met the shareholders. The report, without the explanations of the Chairman, was somewhat depressing, but with those explanations he felt perfectly satisfied with the position of the company. There were, however, one or two points in the report which required some explanation. For instance, in Mr. Johns' report it was stated "that he had thought proper to call the attention of the directors thus early to the apparent coming situation, so that they in their own good time, might prepare the shareholders for it." It must be supposed from this that there was something in the back of the Chairman had told them they must, he thought, look at the matter very carefully. He presumed that Mr. Johns' remark had reference to the coming winter.

The CHAIRMAN said that was so; it had reference to the coming winter. Mr. FENNER said that with regard to the question of erecting new sheds, would they not run the risk of this expenditure becoming valueless by an unusual fall of snow, which would sweep away all the buildings? However, he had no doubt that the officers had had their attention directed to that contingency.

Mr. JOYCE asked whether there was any chance of new workings being opened in the Eureka Mine?—The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that Mr. Johns would tell them that he had done about six miles of prospecting during the last five years. They were, however, pushing him on to do a little more. As he had already stated, they were sinking two shafts in the Eureka Mine, and they were doing a vast amount of exploratory work. As to the snow sheds over the way, there was no probability that there would be any snow slide to carry away the whole of the sheds. Of course, if there were a few feet of the sheds carried away that could not be helped. In places where the rock would allow the sheds would be cut in the rock itself. He might mention incidentally that he had hoped before next winter to go to the mine again to see for himself whether everything was going on well.

The motion was then put, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN moved that a dividend of 6d. a share should be paid to the Sierra Buttes Mine shareholders, payable on Oct. 10.

Mr. MATTLAND, in seconding the motion, thanked the directors very much for the manner in which they were conducting the operations, and he had no doubt that success would please them more than anything else.—The motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN moved that a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share should be paid to the Plumas Eureka shareholders, payable on Oct. 10.

Mr. RYAN, in seconding the motion, said he was extremely well content for his own part to leave the property in the hands of the present board. It was, he thought, an extremely fortunate circumstance that the company had been able to secure as their Chairman Mr. Tendron, who besides being a good miner and geologist, was a sound financier, and this latter qualification was of the utmost importance at the present time.—The motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Johns, Mr. Preston, Capt. James, Capt. Hookings, and the other officers of the company. He said they were all meritorious men, and he had no doubt they were all working with the desire of bringing about the prosperity of the company. He had so often praised Mr. Johns that he really need not say any more, because the shareholders must almost know him personally. He also wished to include in the vote of thanks their excellent secretary, Mr. Saul. Mr. DAVIS seconded the motion, which was carried.

The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members was held at the offices of the company, Queen-street-place, yesterday, for the purpose of confirming an agreement, dated Sept. 30, 1884, and made between the Canadian Copper and Sulphur Company (Limited), hereinafter named the company, of the one part, and Andrew Rutherford Gray, Edinburgh, and John Ebenezer Watson, chartered accountant in Glasgow, joint liquidators of the Huntington Copper and Sulphur Company (Limited), hereinafter termed the liquidators, of the other part, having for its object the sale of this company's property, and of the property of the Huntington Copper and Sulphur Company (Limited), to a new company to be called the United Mining and Smelting Company of Canada (Limited).—Mr. J. W. MACLEURE occupied the chair.

Mr. RICHARD GARLAND (the secretary), read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as on the former occasion, there was unfortunately a very small attendance. They had about 1300 shareholders, but he was sorry to see that the number present was so small. It was perfectly true that a large number of the largest shareholders in the company had sent in their proxies, and were anxious to support the directors in the plan which was about to be laid before the shareholders. He wanted the shareholders to understand exactly the position of their property, and its value, what had led to its present troubles, and what its future prospects were. Every shareholder was at liberty to see everything in connection with the management of the company, and the efforts which had been made to make it a success. As regarded the value of the property, he did not alter his opinion one iota from what he stated when they made the issue of debentures. Those debentures were raised principally by the subscriptions of large shareholders, and there was no doubt that by those subscriptions the property of this company had been materially improved in value; but just as they got into working operation they met with that unfortunate time as regarded the low price of copper. There seemed now to be signs of a recovery in the copper market, and it certainly was unfortunate that just as they had got the mine into working condition they had not the necessary capital to develop it with that energy which would seem likely to insure a successful issue. Mr. Bird went out to America and took a great deal of trouble, and also did Captain Bennetts, the agent out there, as well as other authorities, and they gave an estimate of the value of the property, which he mentioned at the last meeting. He considered, looking at the working condition of view, that they had a property which ought to develop to a great success, and if it was not developed by this company it would be developed for the benefit of other persons at the cost of the shareholders of this company. One point which the shareholders had to consider was what they could best do to carry out the interests of the shareholders, and the board, after careful consideration, suggested that it should be done by the union of the Huntington Copper and Sulphur Company (Limited) and the Canadian Copper and Sulphur Company (Limited). By uniting the two companies and working them together they would have a mine which would produce a better grade of copper than this mine alone, and also have facilities for carrying out a very important matter which Mr. Bird strongly impressed upon the shareholders—the carrying out of the sulphuric acid works for utilising the lower grade ore, of which they had an immense supply. The object of the directors, of course, was to get the best terms they could for this company, and he believed the terms were fair and equitable between the two companies. The object of the present meeting was to carry out the arrangements which had been come to. That arrangement was as follows:—

The Canadian Copper and Sulphur Company (Limited) to sell all its property except cash to the new company, in consideration of 28,000, cash and 39,340 ordinary shares; the Huntington Copper and Sulphur Company (Limited) to sell to the new company all its property except cash, in consideration of 6000, cash and 47,010 ordinary shares; bonus of one fully-paid ordinary share to be given to the subscriber of each five preference shares, 15,000 ordinary shares; leaving for working capital and the erection of sulphuric acid works, 41,000; totals, 75,000, cash and 102,350 ordinary shares. The 28,000, in cash was to be provided for the debentures, which had been issued. Many of the debenture-holders were prepared to take the debentures in the form proposed, but there must be a nominal transfer of the debentures into cash, and reinvestment again. The amount proposed was more than was absolutely required; but if the scheme were carried out the directors did not want to be hampered by having too small a capital. If the two companies were combined they would have the power of producing the best copper which Canada could produce, and also a practically unlimited quantity of the lower grade of copper, which would enable them to carry out the sulphuric acid works, with great advantage to the shareholder. He himself had the greatest confidence in the future of the mine if this plan were carried out. The directors had taken the greatest possible trouble in working this concern, and nothing could exceed the zeal and ability which Messrs. Taylor had shown in conducting their affairs. He believed that in Capt. Bennetts they had a honest, faithful, capable man; and certainly, speaking for himself and the board of directors, he would urge the shareholders to accept the agreement and carry it out by their votes to-day, and also by their financial support. He moved that the agreement between the two companies be approved and adopted.—Mr. J. A. LAMBERT seconded the motion.

Mr. FORD said he thought some estimate should have been put before the shareholders as to what was likely to be the production of copper. It seemed to him that both the companies which were now proposed to be united were insolvent, and he could not see how they could make a successful company out of two bad ones. He said he had reason to complain that the shareholders were misled with regard to the standing of the debentures; when they were issued they were represented as being a first charge upon the property, whereas in fact they were only a second charge, and he believed that the shareholders were misled in this respect; but this had never been done. Unless the directors could enlighten him upon these subjects, he would not sanction the arrangements.

Mr. BRACKSTONE BAKER said that such was his belief in the industry and energy which the directors had brought to bear upon everything connected with what company, that *prima facie* he must suppose what they had suggested. But what he wanted to know was, what had occurred in the last six months to cause this collapse and stagnation in the company, more especially as there seemed to have been a great improvement in the price of copper? Why did the directors resort to such a radical step in making this over to an insolvent company?

Mr. A. J. LAMBERT: The 28,000, will pay off the debenture-holders in full. The CHAIRMAN said that the company had collapsed simply because the shareholders had only subscribed about 11,000, out of the 40,000, asked for in the prospectus. As regarded the production of copper, it was true that everyone anticipated there would be a considerable revival in the price of copper, but Mr. Ford, who hoped they had been disappointed. As regarded the remarks of Mr. Ford, which were temperate and moderate, as a matter of fact Mr. Ford would not suffer anything as a debenture-holder. He (the Chairman) had invested in those debentures, but he had no fear about their being paid. The company had had a very successful and difficult time to contend with; but he believed that by the fusion of the two companies they would be able to make satisfactory returns to the shareholders.

Mr. BRACKSTONE BAKER: What is the alternative if we refuse to accept the agreement?—The CHAIRMAN: You will go into liquidation, and the property will be sacrificed, and bought up by some American speculators, and you will be left in the cold.

Mr. A. J. LAMBERT, in reply to Mr. FORD, said that when the debentures were issued every step taken in connection with them was done under the advice

the collector, and therefore if any mistake had been made it had not been made by the directors.

Mr. Holmes (collector) said that everything which was done in connection with the issue of debentures was done under the advice of eminent counsel. The resolution was then put and carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the meeting.

ALAMILLOS COMPANY.

The report of the directors prepared for presentation at the meeting on Thursday next states that the operations carried on at the mines during the six months to June 30 last have resulted in a profit of 2652.4s. 7d. This is less than the profit made in the previous half-year, the falling off having been caused by the reduced quantity of ore extracted from the mines, and the lower prices at which the produce has been sold. With a view to increase the productive power of mines San Victor engine-shaft is being sunk from the 80 to 90 fm. level, and the work will probably be completed by the end of this month. After intersecting the level will be driven east and west of the shaft to develop it, and judging from its appearance in the level above it is likely to be found very productive. The tributors continue to return good quantities of ore, and this has been an important source of profit to the company. The reserves of discovered ore are estimated at 3000 tons.

The produce of lead from the ore smelted has been well maintained, and the cost of working has been slightly reduced. The price of lead has been lower during the past half-year than at any time during the last 100 years. It has been a severe struggle, therefore, to work the mines at a profit under such disadvantageous circumstances.

The balance-sheet shows that the amount standing to the credit of the profit and loss account on June 30 last was 2841.4s. 11d. Out of this the directors have declared a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, payable on Oct. 4, 2625. They have placed to the reserve fund the sum of 1004.—2725. Leaving a balance to be carried over of 1164.4s. 11d.

FORTUNA MINE.

The report of the directors prepared for presentation at the meeting on Thursday next states that the profit on the half-year is 3917.16s. 5d., being a slight decrease on that of the previous half-year. In view of the low price which has prevailed for lead the directors feel that it is cause for congratulation that the mines continue to be worked with such profitable results. The Canada Inco Mine has been rather poor for some time past, but the sinking of Lowndes' shaft to the 110, which was completed in July last, may be expected to open up a run of valuable ore ground when the new level has been further extended. There has lately been an improvement in an important level at the Salinas Mine—the 160—and here, too, judging from the productivity of the level in the upper levels, a large body of ore will probably be developed. At the San Antonio and San Francisco Mines operations have been regularly pursued, and a large production of ore has been maintained. The reserves of discovered ore are now estimated as follows:—Salinas Mine, 6000 tons; Canada Inco Mine, 2500 tons; San Antonio and San Francisco Mines, 1000 tons; total, 9500 tons.

The machinery both at the mines and the smelting-works has been maintained in a state of efficiency. The audited accounts show that the balance at the credit of the profit and loss account on June 30 last amounted to 3334.3s. 7d.; out of this a dividend of 2s. 10d. per share has been declared, payable on the 4th inst., 4511.13s. 4d.; placed to reserve fund 2004.—3741.13s. 4d.; the balance to be carried forward being 1924.10s. 3d.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The report of the directors prepared for presentation at the meeting on Thursday next states that the operations carried on at the mines for the half-year ended June 30, have resulted in a profit of 2233.13s. 1d. Exploratory operations have developed sufficient ore ground to compensate for what has been taken away, hence the reserves are again estimated at 5450 tons. At Warne's engine-shaft the lode has been very rich in the 130 driving west, and has averaged 3 tons of lead ore per fathom during the six months. The Quintanero Mine continues to yield a good return, and shows indications of continued productivity. The directors have relinquished possession of the Majada Honda Mine, and have disposed of the engine which was upon it on advantageous terms. The smelting of the ore has been conducted at the Cordova works with regularity and economy, and the lead made has been shipped to England at favourable rates of freight. During the half-year 1675 tons of ore had been raised from the Warne Mine. A pair of engines coupled for hauling the stuff at Pell's, Warne's and San Francisco shafts; these have been set to work, and go admirably, leaving the main engine for the drainage alone. At the Quintanero Mine 720 tons of ore had been raised during the half-year. The exploratory works are kept on with sufficient regularity, and the surface works with great care and economy, and the machinery is in very good working order. The accounts show:—Stock on hand, Dec. 31, 12,584.14s. 3d.; mine costs, 13,197.18s. 5d.; smelting, freight, and carriage, 4,774.10s. 10d.; total, 20,562.9s. 3d. Lead sold, 25,305.5s. 10d.; sundry receipts, 250.16s. 6d.; stock on hand, 10,204.14s. 3d.; total, 35,760.19s. 7d.; showing profit, 2233.13s. 1d.

AKANKOO (GOLD COAST).—The report of the directors and manager prepared for the forthcoming meeting has been issued. The directors state they hope before the meeting to receive an account of the first crushing, and to be in receipt of a shipment of gold. It is desirable to sink a shaft to strike the reef at a lower level, which will require the purchase and sending out of pumping machinery, which would also be available for hoisting purposes. It will be necessary to raise fresh capital for this purpose, whatever may be the result of the crushing of the quartz already excavated. Heavy and unusual floods have greatly delayed the progress of the works, but the whole is now a thoroughly sound and going concern. The board have not deemed it expedient to increase the expenditure by working day and night shift, and increasing the number of stamps until the results of the crushing have put the success of the operations beyond dispute. The manager reports that the mill has been erected in a complete and substantial manner; the foundations involved a great deal of care. The whole of the 20 heads were erected, but the tables, troughs, &c., were only completed for the 10 heads adjacent to the engine. The rains caused us several weeks delay. The foundations were proved in a way I hope they never will be again, and found perfect. I was expecting to have before leaving for England a first crushing of 200 or 300 tons, and to have brought the results with me; the rains prevented this, however. The engine and stamps seem to work well. An accident had occurred to the engine owing to the cracking of the piston, but was repaired temporarily. A new piston has since been sent out. The gold, so far as we have seen is free and coarse, and amalgamates readily. About 3000 tons of quartz were stacked close to the mill. The outlook was exceedingly hopeful. I recommend that a shaft be sunk to strike the reef, if it continues its present pitch at a depth of 80 to 100 ft. I believe that the result would be a rich return on any reasonable amount of capital expended. The report concludes by stating that the company has every reason to be satisfied with the present state of the mine.

ECOTON COMPANY.—The report and statement of accounts to the shareholders. The accounts show:—Leases of mines at cost, 10,500.1; plant and machinery, 3146.17s. 2d.; cash at bankers, 1407.3s. 6d.; ditto at mine, 1004.; investment 1000. new 2½ per cent. at cost, 893.15s.; interest, 67.2s. 5d.; furniture at office on mine, 301.15s. 8d. Balance being total expenditure to date for labour, salaries, directors' fees, &c., 2844.2s. 7d. On the other side capital paid up, 18,244.10s., and sundry credits, 654.6s. 4d. The directors state that they congratulate the shareholders upon the highly satisfactory condition of the company's property as well as the completion within the past year of a large part of the heavy and complicated work of restarting the Ecoton Mines. They have instructed Mr. W. Sowerby, C.E., F.G.S., to prepare a perfectly independent report upon the present position and future prospects of the mine, which will be presented to the shareholders at the meeting. The expenditure during the past year is close upon that estimated in the prospectus as needful; but during the ensuing year, as further levels are cleared and fresh discoveries made, it will be necessary to employ a much larger force of miners. They believed that the work of developing the full resources of the Ecoton Company would prove to be one of the greatest mining works undertaken in modern times. They conclude by saying that they believe the future that is before the shareholders is as clearly satisfactory as could be desired.

EAST UNY.—A special meeting was held at the office of the purser on Monday, Mr. R. S. Teague in the chair, when it was resolved to wind-up and close the mine, a committee consisting of the purser, Colonel Fludger, Mr. John Tonkin, and Captain Hooper being formed for that purpose. The request of the Wheel Uny adventurers for permission to work the Oljah engine and to put a dam in that part of the mine was declined, and it was resolved that the machinery of the mine be again offered for sale to the Wheel Uny Company, and in the event of their declining to purchase it be offered to the lords of the mine in accordance with the terms of the lease. A special meeting to confirm or otherwise these proceedings is to be held on Oct. 22.

GREAT WESTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.—At the meeting on Monday (Mr. J. B. Braithwaite jun., in the chair), in moving the adoption of the report the Chairman said they had reduced the expenses considerably, and they were glad to say the receipts, so far as their lighting stations were concerned, had almost trebled during the year. The assent of the Court to the reduction of the capital of the company was given on Aug. 6, and the liability which the shareholders were under with respect to their holdings had now been wiped out. He then referred to the claim which the liquidator of the Devon and Cornwall Electric Light Company had preferred against this company, and stated that the matter had given great anxiety to the directors. They had surrendered the fully-paid shares which had been allotted to the company by the Devon Company, and the 500 shares purchased by the late board, and on the completion of the liquidation of the Devon Company they would allot to the shareholders in that company 3000 fully-paid shares of the company of 2s. 10s. each. The result of this was that the liquidator of the Devon Company had withdrawn his claim. They had now for the first time control of their own property, and could go forward with the business of the company. They had opened negotiations with the Brush Company, with the result that in exchange for the right which they had given to that company to light railway trains in this company's district, and put up plant for carrying out this object, the Brush Company had surrendered to them 5700 fully-paid shares in this company. They had made a cash loss of 5387, and a paper loss besides of 5391, the amount written off for depreciation of plant, making total loss for the year of 10778, which they had written off against the amount received in shares from the Brush Company. The balance which had then remained to the credit of profit and loss they had written back to meet

the shares which they had arranged to give to the liquidator of the Devon and Cornwall Company.—Mr. C. H. Stewart, in seconding the motion spoke of the difficulties against which the present directors had to contend owing to the acts of the late board.—A short discussion followed, in the course of which one shareholder thought that while the company had still a little money left it had better be divided amongst the shareholders.—The Chairman, in reply, stated that they showed a loss on the year of 10007, there had been an increase of 17001 in the amount of stock in plant, and there was also an increase of 15001 in the amount owing to them. If the directors thought the company could not possibly be made to pay they would recommend the shareholders to wind-up. The expenses last year were 16762, and they anticipated that this year they would be between 8001 and 9001, and their receipts were increasing. They had never had one customer give up the light because he did not like it; on the contrary, many of them had increased the number of their lights. The report was then put to the meeting, and declared carried unanimously, and subsequently the retiring director and auditors were re-elected.

FOREIGN MINES.

CAPE COPPER.—Ookiep, Capt. Lankbury, Aug. 31: In the 105, west of new shaft, the ground is very compact and hard for driving. There has been no material change in the 105, north-east of No. 36 winze, since last report. The trial work in No. 36 winze below the 92 presents veins of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The 92, north of new shaft, has not yet intersected anything of importance. The 60 winze sinking below the 80 has declined in value, now worth 2 tons copper ore per fathom. The driving of the 80, west of No. 24 level, has been resumed in ground worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The ground in the 80, north of No. 39 winze, became during the month much easier for driving, and having now attained its object in proving the surrounding rock without intersecting anything of consequence, we have deemed it prudent to suspend it. The 80, south of No. 17 level, east of new shaft, yields 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The rock in the No. 58 winze below the 68 has yielded during the month a little copper ore, and having now attained sufficient depth, the men have been withdrawn, and put to drive south of No. 20 level in the 80 to effect communication with winze. The 68, east of new shaft, is unproductive. Considerable progress has been made during the past month in driving the 68, west of flookan copper, in consequence of having met with disordered ground. The 58, east of No. 40 winze, yields saving stuff; the ground is hard for driving. The 60 winze sinking below the 26 produces 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, but in consequence of a great quantity of water issuing from the rock slow progress is being made. The 26, south-west of new shaft, yields 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom.

SPECTAKEL.—Capt. Lankbury, Aug. 25: The 85, south-west of incline, has not yet met with any copper ore; the rock being very hard, progress in driving is slow. The 75, south-east of incline, yields saving stuff, but not sufficient to value. The slope in back of 75 yields 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. Slope in bottom of 64 yields 3¼ tons of copper ore per fathom, and slope in back of intermediate level yields 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. Spots of copper ore are found in the 55, south of cross-cut, and the ground is of a more congenial character.

TRIAL MINES.—Capt. Lankbury, Aug. 31: The ground in the 31, south of winze, has again improved in value, now worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The rock in the 38, west of No. 1 shaft, is disseminated with specks of copper ore. The sinking of No. 2 trial shaft is being carried on vigorously; at times the ground yields large patches of copper pyrites, and again declines, being very fluctuating. Tolerably good dispatch has been made in driving the 17, north of shaft, during the past month, and traces of copper ore have been found, but on the whole the ground as yet seen, is of very little value.

—Returns for August: Ookiep, 1200 tons of 28 per cent.; Spectakel, 144 tons of 41 per cent.—Bills of Lading Received: 837 tons of ore per Esmpio, 430 tons per L'Esperance, 480 tons per James A. Marks, and 590 tons per Tacna.

—Arrivals at Swansea: The Hinda and Glendal.—Arrivals at Port Nolloth: The Hondeklip, Cumberland, Ianthe, and S.T.

COLORADO UNITED.—Mr. Macrae, Sept. 20: It is with great pleasure that we are able to report the mine clear of water. It does not appear to have materially damaged the workings, and has new timber put in where needed from top to bottom, and everything is fixed up for the winter. Early next week we shall start driving the 14th level again [a cable dispatch published last week advised that work had been resumed in the 14th level], and we hope that in less than six weeks' time we shall strike the pocket of mineral below 13th level.—The Mill: During the week some 110 tons of dirt have been put through the cone crusher, which yielded about 1000 lbs. of lead headings, and 8000 lbs. of zinc headings. We have been rather delayed by the conveyor screws becoming worn out, and next week we shall replace them with new ones.—Tribe's Pitches: At the 10th level west W. Payne and Co. are still engaged in clearing away the dirt from the stall and repairing the level. In a few days they will be able to start work on their ground. Pollard and Co. are still engaged in back stopping in the 7th level east. The ground is easily worked, while the streak of ore and quartz varies considerably, from ½ in. to 3 in. in width. The surveyor informs us that W. Rowe and party drifting west on the Blaine lode have about 2 ft. to drive to hole through, thus making in all a distance of 23 ft. from the ore to the drift. By Tuesday or Wednesday (Sept. 23 or 24) they will connect with the other drift. I have omitted to mention the fact that the boilers in the Union tunnel have suffered considerably from a strain. The north boiler has been the more susceptible to the strain, and we dare not freunder it. We can, however, run with 60 to 70 lbs. of steam without danger. We are having a boiler down from the Higher Terrible (belonging to the manager), which will be put up temporarily while the boilers inside are being repaired.

—Or Shipments: Company's ore, 147 sacks of zinc headings weighing 6 tons 265 lbs.

CORPORATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—Capt. Bryant, Aug. 23: Maney's Shaft: In the 60 the south slope in the bottom is worth 2½ tons 24 per cent. per cubic fathom. In the same level north the slope in the bottom is worth 2½ tons 24 per cent. per cubic fathom; of late this slope has been pinched and poor, but during the last two or three days it has slightly improved, and looks promising for further improvement.—Fifty Fm. Level South: In order to work this slope economically, and for security previous to opening up the slope below the lower level, we have commenced a winze, which we purpose sinking 2 fathoms, and drive north and south to form two arches; we hope to have this work accomplished and the slope in good working order in three weeks; we have set to sink at 81.10s. per fathom. We have not commenced sinking the winze in the bottom of the 60 and driving the 70 south owing to the scarcity of miners. Several men have left for sheep stations and the Hergott Spring Railway. There are other contracts we would set at reasonable rates. We have put three men to slope in the bottom of the 45 fathom level south in order to get the ground as dry as possible. The machinery is in good working order, but our returns have been decreased owing to counter attractions offered to labour generally experienced here at this time of year.

DENVER GOLD.—F. S. Graven, Sept. 21: There has been no change underground of consequence to report. Work for the last week progressed satisfactorily. The milling for the eight days ending Sept. 20 amounted to 246 tons ore, yielding 31.5-5th oz. good: 5321 tons smelting ore were sold for \$268.85.

DEVALA MOYAR GOLD.—Mine Manager, Sept. 12: At Salomon's reef the drive from the lower level to the top of the hill has been driven 4 ft. and we expect to make better headway in future now that the drainage has become less heavy. The 60 ft. level has been extended 6 ft. on the line of the new reef into the hill. The reef is very irregular; some days we get excellent prospect, as much as 1 dw. to the dish, and on others it prospects very poorly. We are driving in a well-defined channel with two good walls, but it is not filled with clean quartz, but with a mixture of quartz, gneiss, iron pyrites, &c. The 140 ft. level has been driven 3 ft.; the channel here is about 8 ft. wide, and good quartz, and some rubble. Yesterday we obtained good prospects. Harwood and his party have been driven 3½ ft. 4 will put on two Europeans and hole through to the reef within the next month or six weeks. We are trying to bring about a universal reduction in the price of labour throughout the district, but there are still some difficulties in the way.

DON PEDRO GOLD.—Telegram, Oct. 9: Produce for the month of September, 650 cts., from surface exploration.

EBERHARDT.—Frank Drake, Sept. 13: Drift 2 from 6200 ft. west advanced 2 ft.; total 925 ft. No change in the hardness of the rock, nor in its general character. The ore produced by the assays given Aug. 30 showed better quality than as yet in developed amount, but we still have ore at this point showing fairly well, and the coming week I shall have our work bear more to the left, or as the ore may show best. To find some mineral rock as we so often have, and still not as yet open into some respectable body of it, is to us all, I scarcely need say, a hard and disappointing fact. But I am doing all in my power for a better result. Raise 5 advanced 5 ft., making total 60 ft.; the ground same as last report.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD.—Sept. 12: Grove Section, No. 1: The north drive in the new make of stone has been extended 13 ft., making a total of 47 ft. from cross-cut. The lode is well charged with mineral; it is not so solid as it was, being intermixed with soft layer of country. I was compelled to stop No. 3 winze, as the water is too heavy for hand labour; it is all surface water, and will take up in the fine water. New shaft has been sunk 6 ft., making a total of 16 ft. from surface, and timbered up. We have a lot of surface water to contend with, owing to the heavy rains we have had for the last two or three weeks. I shall put this part of the work on with all possible speed, so as to be able to have all our stone through this shaft, as it will be in the centre of our works, and will do away with so much tramming.—Grove Section, No. 2: The south drive has been extended 2 ft., making a total of 15 ft. from cross-cut. It does not improve in appearance; it is still broken up, and there has been no work done in the way of driving for this week, owing to No. 2 adit being filled up for about 200 ft. in length, and about 3 ft. thick, with mud, owing to landslips, which completely blocked the mouth of it. It happened on Sunday, Sept. 1. I went down into the mine, and the possible damage, but was powerless, as the water and rocks going down the gully was something terrific. Some of the rocks are more than we can move without blasting them. It filled the plat at mouth of adit about 6 ft. deep with rock and earth, and washed away about 700 tons of quartz, which was stacked there ready for hauling to battery. I might mention that under our plat we have a large culvert about 4 ft. wide, and 3 ft. high, to carry away the water. As a rule, there is very little water that comes down this gully. When we have the heavy burst of rain on June 24 there was not the slightest damage done in this part of the property, but this time its whole fury seems to have been expended on this particular spot. North drive has been extended 13 ft., making a total of 176 ft. from cross-cut; the last few feet it is broken up, and the wall is very irregular.—Stopes: I have stopped all work in this part of the mine, as we have not room to stack any more stone, so I have got all the men repairing the damage, so as to get the mill to work as quick as possible.

Surface: After having completed new engine, and having everything fixed, so as to stop crushing, as I thought without any more delay this unfortunate accident has thrown us back for at least another fortnight. About 100 ft. of our main battery-road has been washed away; this is the work that will delay us the longest, but you may depend on me getting it repaired as quick as possible.—Race: This was the only part of the work that I was afraid of; I was down while the heavy rain lasted, so as to see that all the sluices were clear. I was standing looking at the water coming down over the side of the hill, when I noticed a slight movement, and had just time to get under a large rock when some hundreds of tons came down; fortunately we had covered over that part of race some two or three weeks before, and this prevented it from stopping the water, if it had not been for this the race would have been washed away. Everything was safe on the race, when I left it at 5 o'clock after the heavy rain had stopped; but during the night a heavy log was carried down against the

door at the head of the race, and broke it in, and when I came down on Monday morning I found the side of the race had given way, and it happened to be in a place that is easy to repair. I have had a new iron door put in, and will have the race finished by Monday.—Mill: I started battery on the 4th, and everything was working well up to the time we stopped on Saturday night at 12 o'clock, but this unfortunate accident has compelled me to stop, for I cannot get the stone in the mill, but I hope to have the damage all repaired, and get another start by the 22nd. The board have since heard by wire on Sept. 20 that crushing had been resumed, and that everything was working satisfactorily. In conclusion, you may depend on me getting the mill to work as quick as possible. No blame can be attached to anyone for this delay, for it is one of those occurrences that no human power can prevent.

NEW EMMA.—George Cullins, Sept. 20: Work is progressing as favourably as can be expected. Boiler-house and blacksmith's shop nearly completed. Boilers set and pipe connections being made rapidly as possible. If no unforeseen drawbacks will start pumps by Oct. 1. Coal is being delivered quite satisfactorily.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON.—Coal Raisings for August (Monsoon Month): Stock on hand Aug. 1, 355 tons 16 cwt. 0 qrs. 6 lbs.; output, 1336 tons 2 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs.; total, 1691 tons 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. Sales, 1066 tons 14 cwt. 0 qrs. 10 lbs.; colliery consumption, 275 tons 15 cwt.; stock on hand, 348 tons 9 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs.; total, 1692 tons 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs.

PESTARENA UNITED.—Wm. Roberts, Oct. 2: District of Pestarena: In the 65 end, driving south, No. 5 lode is in a jointy schistose rock, with a little flookan on the footwall, and is without ore. In the 90 end, driving south on No. 5 lode, the ground has become a little more favourable for driving, and is traversed by small veins of quartz, but yields no ore to value. The 90 end, driving north on No. 5 lode, has somewhat improved, the quartz carrying good patches of pyrites, which have penetrated through the floor and passed beyond the roof of the level; it yields 2 tons per fm. of 15 dwts. per ton. The 110, driving south on No. 1 lode, is advancing in a massive granitoid schist, with a leader of pyrites on the west wall, and yields 4 tons per fm. of 22 dwts. per ton. In the 130 end, driving south on No. 1 lode, there is a small quartzose lode, much contracted, which is yielding a little ore. The 130 fm. level end, driving north on No. 1 lode, carries two separate branches of quartz, the western one being thinly charged with pyrites, whilst the eastern one shows plenty of pyrites, and bids fair for improvement; it produces 4 tons per fathom of 8 dwts. per ton. In the 140 end driving north on No. 1 lode the branch has been taken down to the breast of the end, and two men set to drive on the lode, which is composed of calcareous quartz thinly charged with pyrites, the adjoining rock being also of a calcareous nature; it yields 4 tons per fathom of 8 dwts. per ton. The 140 end driving south on No. 1 has fallen off, and at present yields only a little low grade ore.

—Oct. 2: Val Toppa: The intermediate level under Zero driving south has intersected a vein of soft quartz on the south side of the drive, but is of no value; the rock around it is of a stratified schist. The rise in back of No. 1 level on eastern branch is now suspended, the lode having been cut off in the back, and is on to go southward; it will probably be found at the intermediate under Zero, when it is sufficiently advanced. The men are set to break down the western side of the drive under No. 1 level to ascertain the width of the lode. In the end south on eastern branch in No. 1 level the lode had been carried over to the western side, and driving continued on the same; but it is now seen to open out on its former course; it yields 12 tons per fathom of 12 dwts. per ton. The cross-cut from new lode at No. 1 level has intersected a branch of quartz of no value, but progress is being made. In the end south under No. 1 level on eastern branch the lode continues wider than the level, and yields 12 tons per fathom of 13 dwts. per ton. The men will be set to break down the side at a few metres back from the end, to ascertain the width of the lode. The end north under No. 1 level, on eastern branch, has become unproductive, and is, therefore, suspended. The men are set to open out on a branch of pyrites on the eastern side, which was intersected in driving the level. In the rise over No. 2 level, on new lode, the lode is very irregular, and carries quartz, schist, and pyrites, yielding 7 tons per fathom of 10 dwts. per ton. A drive has now been started southward to see if the ore continues in that direction.

—The gold returns from the Pestarena United Mines for the month of September were as follows:—From the Pestarena District 342 ozs. 16 dwts. 22 grs., from 628 tons of ore, equal to 10 dwts. 22 grs. per ton; Val Toppa, 156 ozs. 12 dwts. 12 grs., from 283 tons of ore, equal to 11 dwts. per ton; total, 498 ozs. 9 dwts. 10 grs., obtained from 912 tons of ore amalgamated, showing an average yield of 10 dwts. 22 grs. to the ton.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—R. Bates, Aug. 7: Report of the progressive work done in the mine during the past month—No. 13, or 1190 ft. level: The drive going north of the cross-cut on the track of the western lode has been resumed; distance from cross-cut 206 ft. The ground is dipping very fast to the north and making a good deal of water. Judging from the appearance of the country, the lode should be cut shortly. The No. 2 rise is now up 75 ft. in good working country.—No. 11, or 990 ft. level, western lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 11 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No. 10 level to meet the rise; stone of good quality, expect to hole in a few days.—New Eastern Vein: The stone from this is payable, but it is rather difficult to work.—No. 10, or 890 ft. level, Old Man Lode: The tributors are still getting payable stone from their intermediate level. No. 10 winze is now down a depth of 138 ft. Sinking had to be suspended on account of the water, but it will be resumed in a few days. No. 4 winze is down 85 ft., stone very hard and bad to work, and making slow progress at present.—Old Man Lode: The rise in section 9 is up 56 ft. from the back of level. The tributors are now sinking a winze from No.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mr. S. J. DAVY, mine shareholder, Redruth (Oct. 9), writes:—This week we have had a very slow market, with a predominance of sellers. Dolcoath has fallen 4, East Pool 1½, Tincroft 1, and West Kitty ¾. To-day there is but very little doing. Smelters reduced tin standards 2s. on Wednesday. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Carn Brea, 1½ to 1½; Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 12; Dolcoath, 6½ to 6½; East Pool, 38 to 39; Killifreth, 3s. to 5s.; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 1½; New Kitty, 1½ to 1½; Pedn-an-drea, ¾ to ¾; Polberro, 1½ to 1½; South Condurrow, ¾ to ¾; South Croft, 2 to 3; South Wheal Frances, 6½ to 7; Tincroft, 6½ to 6½; Trevannan, 1½ to 2; West Basset, 1 to 2; West Frances, 4½ to 5½; West Kitty, 9½ to 10; West Polberro, ¾ to ¾; West Wheal Seton, 2 to 3; Wheal Agor, 18 to 18½; Wheal Basset, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Grenville, 6 to 6½; Wheal Kitty, ¾ to ¾; Wheal Uny, ¾ to ¾.

—Messrs. ANDREOTT and WICKETT, stock and share brokers, Redruth (Oct. 9), write:—The share market this week has been very flat in sympathy with tin, and prices generally show a material fall. Quotations are mostly nominal, there being but little disposition to do business at present. Closing prices herewith:—Camborne Yean, 1½ to 1½; Carn Brea, 1½ to 1½; Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 12; Dolcoath, 6½ to 6½; East Blue Hills, ¾ to ¾; East Pool, 38 to 39; Killifreth, 3s. to 5s.; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 1½; New Kitty, 1½ to 1½; Pedn-an-drea, ¾ to ¾; Polberro, 1½ to 1½; South Condurrow, ¾ to ¾; South Croft, 2 to 3; South Wheal Frances, 6½ to 7; Tincroft, 6½ to 6½; Trevannan, 1½ to 2; West Basset, 1 to 2; West Frances, 4½ to 5½; West Kitty, 9½ to 10; West Polberro, ¾ to ¾; West Wheal Seton, 2 to 3; Wheal Agor, 18 to 18½; Wheal Basset, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Grenville, 6 to 6½; Wheal Kitty, ¾ to ¾; Wheal Uny, ¾ to ¾.

—Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard (Oct. 9), writes:—The mining market presents no improvement, and prices have further retrograded; many of the low-priced calling mines are scarcely saleable, and without some improvement on the standard for tin and copper will have to succumb under existing depression. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Bedford United, 1 to 1½; Blue Hills, ¾ to ¾; Camborne Yean, 1½ to 1½; Carn Brea, 1½ to 1½; Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 12; Dolcoath, 6½ to 6½; Devon Consols, 2 to 2½; East Caradon, ¾ to ¾; East Pool, 38 to 39; Glasgow Caradon, ¾ to ¾; Gunnislake (Clitters), ¾ to ¾; Killifreth, 3s. to 5s.; Marke Valley, ¾ to ¾; Old Gunnislake, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Prince of Wales, ¾ to ¾; South Caradon, ¾ to ¾; South Condurrow, ¾ to ¾; South Croft, 2 to 3; South Wheal Frances, 6½ to 7; Tincroft, 6½ to 6½; Trevannan, 1½ to 2; West Basset, 1 to 2; West Frances, 4½ to 5½; West Kitty, 9½ to 10; West Polberro, ¾ to ¾; West Wheal Seton, 2 to 3; Wheal Agor, 18 to 18½; Wheal Basset, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Grenville, 6 to 6½; Wheal Kitty, ¾ to ¾; Wheal Uny, ¾ to ¾.

—Mr. JOHN CARTER, mine shareholder, Camborne (Oct. 9), writes:—The share market has again been dull this week. The tin standards have been reduced 2s. Dolcoath has declined to 68, and East Pool to 38½. West Frances, Wheal Agor, Tincroft, and West Basset have also declined. The following are the closing quotations:—Carn Brea, 1½ to 1½; Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 12; Dolcoath, 6½ to 6½; East Pool, 38 to 39; Killifreth, 3s. to 5s.; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 1½; New Kitty, 1½ to 1½; Pedn-an-drea, ¾ to ¾; Polberro, 1½ to 1½; South Condurrow, ¾ to ¾; South Croft, 2 to 3; South Wheal Frances, 6½ to 7; Tincroft, 6½ to 6½; Trevannan, 1½ to 2; West Basset, 1 to 2; West Frances, 4½ to 5½; West Kitty, 9½ to 10; West Polberro, ¾ to ¾; West Wheal Seton, 2 to 3; Wheal Agor, 18 to 18½; Wheal Basset, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Grenville, 6 to 6½; Wheal Kitty, ¾ to ¾; Wheal Uny, ¾ to ¾.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, share-brokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (Oct. 9), write:—The anticipations of those who looked for an early advance in the price of money have proved correct, and as the probability appeared the more certain the effect has made itself felt in the values of securities in most departments. Railways generally are lower, but the depreciation is nowhere very severe, and here and there instances are found where firmness has been exhibited, but this may not be attributed to influences personal to the concerns affected. Colonial Government Loans and Corporation Stocks, &c., are much quieter, but figures have not undergone much revision resulting in alterations. In the latter series those quoted here mark no changes in price and very few transactions. In the former Canada Inscribed are ¼ higher, but New South Wales Four per Cent. Inscribed and South Australian Four per Cent. Inscribed each quote ¼ lower. In foreign funds the record is one-sided, and that for the worse, there being no case in which better prices are to be noticed, whilst the adverse changes are numerous; but still the depreciation is not of great moment except in the case of Brazilian Five per Cent., which quote ¼ to 1½ down. In the classes of shares quoted here a moderate amount of business is recorded compared with a week's business, such as was common a little while ago, but the market for these shares, as a whole, is far from active. Prices, however, are, as a whole, fairly steady.

BANKS.—Business is of a desultory character, excepting for Manchester and Liverpool Districts, in which several dealings are marked at steady prices. Union Bank of Manchester have been down a few times, at about recent prices obtained. No adverse changes in price. Higher: Bank of Liverpool Commercial ½. **INSURANCE.**—Market quite neglected, a solitary transaction each in Equitable Fire and Manchester Fire being all the business reported. Quotations, too, have not changed much, what changes there are being irregular, and evincing no general tendency—Higher: Royal (Liverpool), ¼ to ¾; and British and Foreign Marine, ¼. Lower: Liverpool and London and Globe, ¼; and Thames and Mersey Marine, ¼ to ¾.

COAL, IRON, &c., AND MINING.—Changes in prices a little more approaching a balance than has been the case the last week or two. In one or two instances where rapid upward movement has taken place recently, some little falling off from best points touched is to be noticed, but the relapse is but slight even where it has occurred. Compared with recent times, a very fair business has been in progress during the week. Higher: Ashbury's Ordinary, 4½ to 5½; ditto New, 1; Tredgare A, 1; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, ¾; Park Gate Iron, ¾; Palmer's Shipbuilding B, ¾; and a few others ¾ to ¼. Lower: Bolckow (12½ paid); ditto (fully paid), ¼; Cammells, ¼; and United States Rolling Stock, 1½. **COTTON.**—The reason is hard to find the tone of this market is rather better, and prices are obtainable which were quite impracticable a week ago. —TELEGRAPHS: Atlantic descriptions, Anglos particularly, better, on reported mishap to new cable. Others all better also where altered. —TELEPHONES: Fair business in Lancashire and Cheshires, which are practically unaltered. United ¼ higher. —RAILWAYS: The hardening tendency of money has sent rails lower, foremost in the decline being southern lines, Metropolitan Districts, and Great Western. The downward movement has received fresh impetus from the advance of the Bank rate to-day to 3 per cent. Exceptions to the general decline are found in London and North-Westerns and Lancashire and Yorkshire, both of which are firm. Canadians mark an important improvement, the Pool arrangements being expected to affect them favourably. Trunks of most issues are distinctly higher, but best points are not quite maintained. The traffic to-day, though showing about 10,000 tons decrease, has not served "beats," and the close is good. Americans, as against last week, irregular, New York Centrals, Louisvilles, Erie Seconds, and Lake Shores being about the most changeable. American railroads continue to report decrease in their traffic, the latter being about 8000 tons, and the price fell off, but has recovered, and a slight gain is made on balance for the week.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Mr. S. N. CHALLONER, stock and share broker, Grey-street (Oct. 9), writes:—Iron companies shares are generally firmer. Barrow Steel Ordinary, at 5½ to 5½, and Six per Cent. Preference at 9 to 9½, are both ¼ higher. Consett Iron, at 19 to 19½, are 1 higher. Sir W. G. Armstrong-Mitchells, at 125 to 127, are 2 higher. Palmer A, at 24 to 24½, are ¼ higher; and B are ¼ higher, at 15 to 15½; and West Cumberland Iron ¼, at 4½ to 5. Darlington Iron Ordinary remain 2½ to 2½; ditto Preference, 3 to 3½. Consett Spanish Ore, 7½ to 7½. Earle's Shipbuilding, 10½ to 11. Ebbw Vale, 5 to 5½; John Brown, 62 to 63; John Abbott, 44½ to 44½; Teeside Iron Ordinary, 5s. to 10s.; ditto Preference, 3s. to 4s.; Tyne Forge are ¼ higher at 8. Bolckow Vaughan fully paid, 17½ to 17½, are ¼ lower; and ditto 12½ higher, at 17½ to 18. Five per Cent. Preference, at 18½ to 18½, are ¼ higher. C. Cammell are ¼ lower, at 17½ to 18. Mason Barry shares are 9½ to 10½; Panullicios, 3½ to 3½; Rio Tinto, 15½ to 15½. Gas and Water shares continue firm. Newcastle Water Ordinary, at 20½, is 3 higher; and ditto Five per Cent. Preference, at 128 to 127, is 1 higher. Hartlepool Gas and Water A remain 9½ to 10; B, 8½ to 8½; C, 7½ to 7½; and D fully paid, 15½ to 15½. Miscellaneous: High Gosforth Parks are lower at 15 buyers, and business done at the price. Langdales ¼ higher, at 4 to 4½. Laws at 5½ to 5½ are unchanged. Newcastle Chemicals, 25s. to 25s.; Sadler B remain 18½ to 18½; and C 7½, paid are 6½ to 6½; Tyne Steam 13 to 13½; North-Eastern Banks remain 6½ to 6½.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, stockbroker and ironbroker (Oct. 9), writes:—During the past week the market has been quiet, and prices do not show much alteration. The Board of Trade returns for last month, however, are less unfavourable, and some recovery in trade must be approaching.

In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies there has not been much doing. Clyde coal shares have advanced to 62s. on the dividend announcement; Marbella remain at 55s.; and West Cumbrians are 4½ to 5½.

In shares of foreign copper and lead concerns prices are steady. Rio Tinto declined to 15, but are now about 15½. The dividend of 8 per cent. announced on Mason and Barry shares compares with 10 per cent. at the time last year, but is considered favourable. There has been sold from 52. 9s. 6d. to 52. 10s. 6d. The low price of copper is much against these companies at present, and the agreement between them for regulating the output expires in December. Arizonas are 20s. to 22s.; Canada Copper, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Corporation of South Australia, 1s. to 2s.; Lake Superior, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Tannus Silver Lead, Preference, 1s. to 2s.

In shares of home mines business is still dull. Tin shares are lower on the fall in the price of that metal. Colloombone Consols are at 2s. 6d.; Carn Camborne, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; East Blue Hills, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Ecton, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Gunnislake (Clitters), 9s. 6d.; Leadhills, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Monte Bay, 2s. to 3s.; Old Shepherds, 12s. to 15s.; Wye Mines, 5s.; West Phoenix, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Wheal Jane, 9d.; and Wheal Lusk, 9d.

In shares of gold and silver mines there has been a little more business doing. Montanas have been sold from 30s. to 32s. 6d. Kohinoors are firm at 3s. to 3s. 6d., but are expected to advance, when the announcement is made that the fresh capital is fully subscribed. Balis shares have advanced to 4s. 5s. Consolidated Mines (Bentons) wanted. Akankos are at 5s. to 7s.; Argenta Falls Silver, 2s.; Canim Bannock, 1s. to 2s.; Callio Bie, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; California, 11s. to 12s.; Chantales, 3s. to 4s.; Chile, 1s. to 2s.; Cartago, 4s. to 5s.; Denver,

1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; El Callio, 7½ to 7½; Gold Coast (Ordinary), 3s. 3d.; ditto (Preference), 3s.; Hungarian Gold and Silver Reduction Works, 50s.; Kapangas, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Lisbon-Berlyn, 4s. to 5s.; Mysore, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; New Callio, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; New Fozzoli, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.; Organos, 9s. to 11s.; Oscars, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Pestanas, 1s. to 2s.; Schwab's Gully Diamond, 6 to 6½; Victoria, 5s. to 7s.; and West Callio, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. In shares of oil and miscellaneous companies the principal feature has been in Nobel's, which advanced to 18, but have since declined to 14½, on a circular issued by the company that the Government wish to impose restrictions for guarding their stores by day and night at enormous expense to the company. Lanark Oil shares touched 7½s., but are now about 8½s. Elmore and Company (debentures) offered at 48. From information received this company seems to be making excellent progress and increasing plant. A report will be issued in the weeks. Drottewich Salt are 15s. to 20s.; Halkyn Drainage, 7½; Home Mines Trust, 23s. to 25s.; and Lawes' Chemicals, 5 to 5½.

EDINBURGH.—Messrs. THOS. MILLER and SONS, stock and share brokers, Princes-street (Oct. 8), write:—The market has become very quiet in all departments. Railway ordinary stocks have been heavy, the leading Scotch lines and Metropolitan District in particular have fallen. Some debenture stocks have been offered at more favourable terms to the purchasers. British Linen Bank is a little higher. North British and Mercantile Insurance shares are rather lower. Standard Life have been offered at 55. Prairie Cattle shares show little change. Edinburgh Tramways have fallen 2s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. Oil shares have been in demand, and have risen 15s. Dalmenys have improved 10s., and are now about 2s. lower at the end. Burntisland and Pumphreys are each about 5s. lower. Linlithgow Oil have been wanted at 20s. premium, and Holmes' Oil have been 25s. to 30s. premium. Arizona trust shares, 11. paid, have changed hands at 10s. Nobel's Explosives have had considerable fluctuations, and at the end show a rise of 3s. 9d.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—H. Trezise, Oct. 7: There is no alteration in the north lode in the 138 east, the drive being by the side of the lode. The tribute pitches continue to yield a fair quantity of ore.—Bridge Lode: The lode in the 75 east and west is not changed since last week. In the 62 east the lode is not taken down, but appears strong and masterly in appearance. The 62 west is in a fine channel of ground for the production of copper, and the lode is of the same promising character. We have now driven 40 fms. west of the cross-course, the lode presenting a very kindly appearance for the whole distance driven. The stopes and pitches west at the 62 are much the same as they have been for some time past. The drive in the 42 east is in the lode, which is larger, but not productive. The lode in the winze sinking below the 42 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 10½ per fathom. Two stopes in the back of the 42 are worth 9½ per fathom each. All the other points continue about the same.

BLUE HILLS.—W. Rich, Oct. 7: The lode in the 68 east is large, is letting out more water than usual, and yields good stones of tin; this end is being pushed forward into whole ground. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, regular and well defined, and carries capital stones of tin; we are urging on this rise by six men. The lode in the 50 east end is strong and kindly, and is worth 8½ per fathom. The stope behind the end is also worth 8½ per fathom. We have four men enlarging level from the stope to Letcher's shaft, with the view to fix tramway; the level as it is very low and crooked. The 40 east, east of Joy's shaft, carries stones of tin. The piece under the 50 level, and if a strong masterly character, and has an improving appearance. CASHWELL.—John Cash, Oct. 4: Forthrightly Report: The heading next to the drift forehead in copper lode going west contains good ore in places. Some parts of it are poor, but taking it altogether it is worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The heading coming east is only poor near the drift-roof, but contains good ore higher up; the vein is 6 ft. wide in places, and is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The drift going west in copper lode is looking better. We have got some good pieces of ore out of the forehead; it is broken and much softer work, and if a strong masterly character, and has an improving appearance. The drift going east in this situation is looking a little better. The vein is not much improved in width, but we get some nice pieces of ore.

CATHEDRAL CONSOLS.—S. Davey, Oct. 7: The ground in the cross-cut becoming more favourable for driving we have been making fair progress these last few days, and are now in over 28 fms. As I told you some time since, I am not prepared to give the exact length we shall have to drive to intersect the old mine lode, owing to not only having a chance of seeing it at Lawry's for 10 fms. deep; and it is possible it may vary on its underlie before reaching the 80, because our own lode was quite perpendicular down to the 50, and then it began to underlie 14 ins. in a fathom. However, we are driving direct south, and we are certain to meet with it shortly. The lode in the 50 still continues to look favourable, and I should advise you to extend this level, which we can drive for about 3½ fms. The lode driving west at the 84 is not looking quite as well. It is much smaller, and if the committee would allow me I should like to drive a few fathoms on our own lode at the 84 east of shaft with these two men, as, having such a large gossan at the 70, I think it is a far better prospect. GWM. WYFORD AND BRYANALAN (Brynarlau Mine).—J. Morris, Oct. 9: The lode in boundary level looks better than when I last wrote. It is more solid, and looks favourable to turn out lead.

DEVON FRIENDSHIP.—F. R. W. Daw, Oct. 9: All the bargains under ground continue to yield their usual quantities of mudiore ore. Surface: The dressing machinery and calciners are working satisfactorily.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Isaac Richards, Oct. 9: Wheal Maria: In the eastern shaft, sinking below the adit level, on the Capel Tor lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, of a strong masterly character, and is yielding a little copper and mudiore ore of good quality.—Wheal Emma: Shaft.—New South Lode: In the 150 east, east of Richardson's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a promising character, and yields good stones of mudiore and copper ore.—Watson's: Satisfactory progress is being made in cutting pit, &c., in the 112, at the engine-shaft. In Dunstan's winze, sinking below the 85, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and continues to yield some saving work of copper and mudiore ore. In the 32, east of the western shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, of a strong masterly character, and is yielding 2 tons of good quality mudiore per fathom, with a little copper ore. The other points of operation throughout the mines are without important alteration.

DEVON GREAT UNITED.—Isaac Richards, Oct. 9: In the 120, east of Willesford's shaft, the lode, part carrying 3 ft. wide, is composed of strong capel and quartz, with peach and some good quality copper and mudiore ore. The distance driven during the past month is 2 ft. 4 in. In the 120, west of Willesford's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of copper and mudiore ore per fathom, and, judging from its general promising appearance, an improvement may be expected. The distance driven during the past month is 1 fm. 5 ft. 2 in. In the 50, west of Watson's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and is yielding good stones of copper and mudiore. The distance driven during the past month is 2 fms. 1 ft. 4 in. In the cross-cut south, at the 50, the ground for the present is not quite so favourable for exploration as it has been. The distance driven during the past month has been 2 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. This cross-cut is temporarily suspended, the men being engaged putting out a cross-cut at the 60, at Watson's shaft, for intersection of the lode now being opened on at the 60.

DRAKEWALLS.—Thomas Gregory, Oct. 9: We are making good progress in clearing up of the engine-shaft and dropping the necessary pitwork below the 92. We are down nearly 10 fms., and hope to reach the 102 shortly. There is no change to notice in the driving of the dead-end near Brenton's shaft during the week.—New North Lode: The lode here is fully 3½ ft. wide, composed of gossan and quartz mixed with peach, some of which is producing fair average tin stuff for the stamps.

EAST BOTALLACK.—Thomas Trahair, Oct. 8: Since my last report I have stopped the cross-cut driving south, and put the men to drive east and west on the new south lode to prove its value. The lode in the east end is 3 ft. wide, equal to 7 tons to the fathom and 20 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 4 ft. wide, worth 5½ per fathom; stopping for 50s. per fathom. The lode in the west end is very much improved, the stopes in the back of this level are looking well.

EAST BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, W. K. Mitchell, Oct. 8: The lode in the 102, east of the engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8½ to 9½ per fathom, and in the west end the same lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 8½ per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is worth 10½ per fathom. We have commenced the sinking of the shaft below this level.

EAST CARADON.—Wm. George, Oct. 9: In driving the 150 cross-cut south from the counter lode there is no alteration in the ground to notice, but I observe to-day that a small branch has just been intersected in the furthest point reached producing a little ore and mudiore, which we think a favourable indication, seeing we have now from 2 to 3 fms. further to drive to reach the expected run of the lode that has been so productive in the adjoining mine. No other change.

EAST WHEAL ROSE.—Wm. Skewla, T. Dudge, R. Gill, Oct. 7: Penrose Shaft: All the work referred to in the 95 in our previous reports respecting the fixing the lifts, such as cutting ground for bearers, fixing bearers and elaters, and lifts, are completed and working well. Since which two lifts are dropped from the 90 to the 100, and the water drained 7 fathoms below the 90 fm. level. North Wheal Rose is also drained to the 90, and the men are now engaged in putting in bearers to carry the elaters and lifts, so as to place us in a position as quickly as possible for dropping a lift to the 100 fm. level. When drained to this point we shall fix new plungers at each of those shafts. After that we hope speedily to reach the bottom of the downright. The machinery is in good condition, and working splendidly.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Oct. 6: The lode in the 95 east still continues to show an improved appearance, yielding 12 tons of arsenical mudiore per fathom. We have nothing new to report on any other part of the mine.

GLASGOW CARADON.—Wm. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, Oct. 7: South Lode: The 128 east has a very strong, kindly appearance, now worth 12½ per fm.; easy to work, and likely to improve further east under the more productive part of the lode in the 114. The winze sinking in bottom of the 114 is still on the north part, worth 5½ per fathom; the south part is still standing, which will unite further down. The 114 east, on south branch, is worth from 8½ to 1½ per fathom, just now apparently getting into the run of ore discovered in the stopes over, now worth 15½ per fathom.—Harvey's Lode: We are obliged to suspend the 128 until a communication is made on the south lode to ventilate this level. In the winze in bottom of the 114 the lode is not looking quite so well; disordered by a horse of granite, now worth 8½ per fm., but we think this falling off is only temporary. The stopes in bottom of this level are worth 12½ per fm. All these points are being pushed on with as little delay as possible.

GOODEVERE.—R. Knott, Oct. 8: Good progress is being made in sinking the winze below the shallow adit, and I am pleased to report a further improvement in the lode, which is now worth 5½ per fathom, with every appearance of further improve. Seeing that the winze is going down in valuable ground, and judging from the present character of the lode, there is no doubt that a good lode will be quickly opened up in this section of the company's property. As I have before stated the deep adit will come in under this winze 50 fms. deep. I have also 200 to 300 fms. of rising ground to the east of this, which will in all give you 60 fms. of backs. It is my opinion that this is where we shall open up a splendid property. It will also be seen that we have but half the winning charges of other mines, having no pumping or other like difficulties to contend with. Such advantages place Goodevere in a most favourable position for returning large profits on the small outlay further required for working capital.

GREAT HOLWAX.—W. T. Harris, Oct. 9: Level Engine-shaft: The 60, No. 1, is in the 60 east, and is now worth 10½ per fathom. No. 2 pitch in progress, yielding average 2 tons and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 3 pitch in bottom is producing paying stuff for lead and blende. No. 5 pitch in back is a lode 3 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 6 pitch is in progress without change ceiling for remark. No. 7 pitch in bottom is a lode 3 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 8 pitch in bottom is a lode 3 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 9 pitch in bottom is a lode 3 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 10 pitch in back is yielding 8 cwt. of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. No. 11 pitch in back contains a mixture of lead and blende.—Roskell's Shaft: Have resumed driving the 90 north; the ground is rather difficult for progress, but in appearance is congenial for producing lead, and in proximity to an important change.—Brammo Shaft: No. 1 pitch, in back of the 61, is producing 10 cwt. of lead and 1 ton of blende. No particular change in any other pitch. The same remark refers to Office shaft.

GREEN HURTH.—James Polglase, Oct. 2: Swan's engine-shaft is without change. The vein in the 41 east and north is poor at present, but a strong vein. No. 2 stope in the back of the 44 is worth 3 tons per fathom. No. 3 stope in the back of the 44 is worth 3 tons per fathom. No. 4 stope in the back of the 44 is worth 4 tons per fathom. No. 4 winze sinking below Standage level is worth 1 ton per fathom. No. 5 stope in the back of Standage level is worth 4 tons per fathom. The rise in the back of the 30 north is producing good stones of ore. We expect an improvement in this direction shortly. A stope in the back of irregular in consequence. Dressing going on well. We expect to complete another 100 tons parcel of lead this week.

GUNNISLAKE (CLITTERS).—J. C. Secombe, C. W. Secombe, Oct. 2: The lode in the 238 east is disordered by a cross-course. In this level west the lode is very promising, producing good saving work for copper ore. The lode in the 224 west is poor. The lode in the 212 east is producing saving work for copper ore. The lode in the rise in back of this level west is worth 5½ per fathom. The lode in the 200 east has improved in size and appearance; a very fine masterly-looking lode 4 ft. wide, and letting out water freely; worth 5½ per fathom, with every indication of further improving. The lode in the 188 east is worth 6½ per fathom. The stream of water that was flowing from this level is now drained by the 200. We are daily expecting to intersect something good in this part of the mine. The lode in the 164 east is unproductive for the time. The lode in the 152 east is worth 4½ per fathom. In the 123 west we have intersected a cross-course, and the men are now driving south to intersect the lode west of same.

KIT HILL GREAT CONSOLS.—Isaac Richards, Oct. 9: At the tunnel level the driving continues in granite of a congenial nature, and favorable for exploration. The distance driven during the past week is 2 fathoms 2 in. making 9 fathoms for the month: total distance, 315 fms. 1 ft.—North Engine-Shaft: In the north engine-shaft sinking below the 100 fm. level, the part of the lode carried (3 ft. wide) is composed of capel and quartz, with peach, mudiore, and a little tin ore. The distance sunk during the past month is 2 fms. 1 ft. In the 100 both east and west the lode (4 ft. wide) being carried, continues to present a very promising appearance, being composed of some very fine capel and quartz, with mudiore, and a little tin ore. The distance driven during the past month is 2 fms. 2 ft. and west 2 fms. 4 ft. In the rise in the back of the 83 west, the lode part carried (3½ ft. wide) also presents a very promising appearance, and yields a little tin ore. The distance driven during the past month is 1 fm. 3 ft. 8 in. The machinery throughout the mine in good condition and working well.

MELLANEAR.—John Gilbert, Oct. 8: The ground in the 70 cross-cut, north of main lode east of Gundry's shaft, has a very promising appearance, and we have recently met with several small branches of mudiore, which are letting out a little water. In the 50, west of Gundry's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yielding some saving work for copper ore, but is at present disordered with cross branches of spar. In the 100, west of shaft on the main part, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and the ground is better for driving. In the 110, west of shaft on the main part, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom and some saving work for tin, and looking very kindly. In the 110 east of shaft on the main part, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, and is also worth 8½ per fathom for tin. In the 100, east of shaft on the main part, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and some saving work of tin. In the 120, west of shaft on the main part, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. The ground is very wet, but favorable for driving. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 30, south of Gundry's shaft, is yielding occasional stones of copper and lead ore, but it is getting very small, and is not so promising as when we commenced to sink. It is now down about 2 fms. We intend to stop it unless we get an improvement very soon. The lode in the rise in the back of the 120, east of Gundry's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. This rise is up 9 fms., and will be soon communicated to the level above. The lode in the rise in the back of the 120, west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Gundry's engine-shaft to sink below the 120, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and occasional stones of tin. All the machinery is in good working order, and Gundry's engine is keeping the mine drained by going a little under five strokes per minute.

NEW CARADON.—N. Richards, Oct. 8: I am pleased to say that the lode out a few days since in the eastern cross-cut is improving as we leave the influence of the cross-course; it is fully 3 ft. wide, and producing some rich stones of yellow copper ore. There is no change to notice in the western cross-cut. **NEW LANGFORD.**—T. Gregory, Oct. 8: We have no change to report in the 10 west; the lode maintains its size, and is of the same promising character for mineral. In the 30 west the lode is full 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, a large proportion of good arsenical mudiore mixed with copper ore of a good quality, and is improving. There is no other change to notice. Machinery all working well. **NEW TERAS.**—R. Eade, Oct. 9: I have nothing new to report respecting the great lode. It continues its size and character. We are easily running 100 tons of stamps with stuff that will pay for working. James' lode at the stopes in the deep adit is about 5 ft. wide, yielding about 55 lbs. of tin per ton of tin stuff. The ground in the east shaft continues its congenial character. Water has considerably increased in this shaft during the past few days, and we have commenced running the stamps 24 hours consecutively. All the machinery working well.

NEW WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, Oct. 7: No. 5 lode at the 38 east is composed principally of quartz, floor-spar, and peach. This lode west producing saving work for copper. There is no particular change to notice in the character of the ground, however, is congenial for the production of copper. The rise in the back of the 17, on Menadole lode, will yield about 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. After rising some little distance we shall drive east and west to prove the lode, which I hope will open up some good ore ground.

NORTH GREEN HURTH.—J. Polglase, Oct. 3: Oct. 2: There is every appearance of a change in the south end; we shall see more of this in a few days. A small vein about 5 in. wide is intersected in the deep cross-cut level below the 100. Both these levels are so thoroughly ventilated that not even the smell of smoke is perceptible. Nothing new in the Hospital property.

NORTH PANT-Y-GO.—Wm. Wasley, Oct. 9: I have set 10 yards of the new shaft to six men, to sink at 10s. per yard, the men to find all tools, candles, &c. Good progress is being made, and we are finding some nice little lumps of lead mixed up in the stuff, and the ground altogether looks very favourable for our finding good runs of ore when we reach the flat.

OKEL TOR.—H. Bulford, J. Rodda, Oct. 9: The rise in the back of the 90, on the south lode, is looking better. The stopes in the bottom of the 80, east and west of No. 2 winze, on the north lode, are now producing 14 tons of arsenical ore per fathom, and better quality tin stuff than formerly. No other alteration since last report.

OWEN VEAN AND TREGURTHA DOWNS.—William Derry, Henry Frit, Verrant James, Oct. 9: All we have new to report is that the lode has this day been intersected in the top of the cross-cut south at the 67. A large quantity of water is issuing from it. As it underlies south away from the cross-cut it will be some days before we shall ascertain its value, but from the congenial character of the clay-slate, and the numerous branches of tin and mudiore intersecting it, we anticipate a productive lode at this level. Everything else proceeding as usual.

PHENIX AND WEST PHENIX UNITED.—John Truscott, Oct. 9: Settle Report: Secombe's Shaft: The 100, west of this shaft, to drive east on branch or part of lode at 16½ per fathom; producing saving work for copper ore. No. 1 stope at 16½ per fathom; producing saving work for copper ore. No. 2 stope at 16½ per fathom; producing saving work for copper ore. No. 3 stope at 16½ per fathom; producing saving work for copper ore. No. 4 stope at 16½ per fathom; producing saving work for copper ore. No. 5 stope at 16½ per fathom; producing saving work for copper ore. No. 6 stope at 16½ per fathom; producing saving work for copper ore. No.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS, in referring to their pub-
Circular in the *Mining Journal*, would also observe that they
BUY and SELL SHARES at the *net* market prices of the com-
in all well-established and respectable Mining Companies; also,
E share and Foreign Funds Railway Stocks, &c.

DENT'S
WATCHES
AND
CLOCKS.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of High-Class Watches and Clocks at
Reduced Prices sent Post Free on applica-
tion to **E. DENT & CO., Makers to**
the Queen, 61, Strand, London, W.C.;
or 35, Royal Exchange, E.C.

GEORGE ELLIOT & CO.,

(GEORGE ELLIOT & Co. since 1864, and previously
GLASS ELLIOT & Co., Makers of the First Atlantic Cable,

WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS.

LONDON OFFICES—

23, Great George St., Westminster, London.

WORKS—

BUTE DOCKS, CARDIFF.

SPECIAL IMPROVED PLOUGH STEEL,
PATENT STEEL AND IRON WIRE ROPES
For Colliery, Mining, Agricultural, and General Purposes.
ROPES FOR AERIAL TRAMWAYS,
SHIPS' RIGGING.
COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,
GALVANISED STRAND,
SPECIALLY FLEXIBLE ROPES, &c., &c.

Care is given to ensure the Ropes being constructed in the way most
suitable for their particular work, and by the use of specially
selected and tempered metal, the greatest possible uniformity
is obtained.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS FOR THE LEVELS
of CALDICOT and WENTLOM, in the County of Monmouth,
REQUIRE the SERVICES of an experienced VALUER OF MASONRY and
EARTHWORK to INSPECT the WALLS and other SEA DEFENCES on both
Levels, and assess the sum required (1) for putting the same into an efficient
state of repair; and (2) the cost on an average of years to maintain the same
when so repaired with a view to commute the liabilities by payment of an
annual rent charge.

The Level of Caldicot extends from the mouth of the River Wye, near Chepstow,
to the mouth of the Usk at Newport; and the Level of Wentlome from the
mouth of the River Usk, at Newport, to Rumney Bridge, near Cardiff, a distance
in the whole of about 35 miles.

No expenses incurred before appointment by any of the candidates will be
allowed.

Previous experience in Engineering Work of the kind indispensable.

Applications, stating amount of remuneration required, to be sent in to the
undersigned on or before 15th October instant.

By Order,

H. STAFFORD GUSTARD, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Usk 1st October, 1884.

MASON AND BARRY (LIMITED).
SAN DOMINGOS MINE, PORTUGAL.
DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending
30th June, 1884, at the rate of EIGHT SHILLINGS per share, free of income
tax, was DECLARED at a Board Meeting held this day, the same being PAY-
ABLE on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, either at the office of the com-
pany, 37, Cannon-street, London, E.C., or in Paris at the Comptoir d'Escompte
de Paris.

The holders of Share Warrants to Bearer must leave coupons (Series No. 21)
for examination four days previous to payment, between the hours of Eleven
and Two on any day except Saturday.

Coupons may be presented after to-day, and must be listed on the company's
printed form, obtainable at the company's office. Coupons required to be paid
in Paris will be paid at the current rate of exchange.

The Transfer Books of the company will be closed from Saturday, the 11th
October, to Monday, the 20th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JOHN G. BARRY, F.C.A., Secretary.

Office of the Company: 37, Cannon-street, London, E.C., 5th Oct., 1884.

THE LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of
the shareholders of this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY
next, the 16th inst., at One o'clock, P.M.

To receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and
auditors for the half-year ending 30th June last.

By order of the Board,

H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.

No. 5, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 8th October, 1884.

THE FORTUNA COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of
the shareholders of this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY
next, the 16th inst., at Two o'clock, P.M.

To receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and
auditors for the half-year ending 30th June last.

By order of the Board,

H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.

No. 5, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 8th October, 1884.

THE ALAMILLOS COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of
the shareholders of this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY
next, the 16th inst., at Two o'clock, P.M.

To receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and
auditors for the half-year ending 30th June last.

By order of the Board,

H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.

No. 5, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 8th October, 1884.

THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

COAL MINING CLASSES

By Instructor ARNOLD LUPTON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S.

The Introductory Lecture on "Mining in North America" will be delivered in
the Philosophical Hall on Monday, Oct. 20th, at Five P.M. Admission free.

Mr. LUPTON'S Second Year Course will begin at the Yorkshire College on the
27th October at 5.30 P.M.

Prospectus may be had post free from the Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1885.

DIVISION I.—INVENTIONS. DIVISION II.—MUSIC.

PATRON.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENT.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Applications to exhibit must be made on printed forms, which will
be supplied on application to the Secretary, International Inventions
Exhibition, South Kensington, S.W.

These must be filled up and returned on or before the 1st Nov.,
1884.

LE MOUVEMENT INDUSTRIEL BELGE.

REVUE TECHNIQUE, COMMERCIALE, ET FINANCIERE,
sous la direction de Mr. l'ingénieur P. DESGUIN. Paraît le 4 Juillet,
1884, et successivement les Vendeurs de chaque semaine. Il contiendra des
articles d'actualité sur l'agriculture, la navigation, les mines, la construction,
les machines, les chemins-de-fer, les canaux, les travaux publics, le droit indus-
triel et commercial, les inventions, et les perfectionnements, et principalement
sur l'Exposition Internationale d'Anvers, dont il publiera les plans, les dessins,
et documents de tous genres.

TEXTE ILLUSTRÉ DE BELLES GRAVURES.

Abonnements annuels:—Belgique, 25 francs; pays voisins, 30 francs.

S'adresser à Mr. NICOLAS FASTER.

Rue des Croisades 32, à Bruxelles. Ingénieur-Administrateur.

Notices to Correspondents.

BEST COPPER MINES—"H. D." (Westminster).—We can see nothing illegal in
the resolution, and it is unlikely that the Chairman and his friends would
lend 6000*l.* without some further inducement than a mere first mortgage with
6 per cent. interest on the assets of the company; in the present condition
of the concern a bonus of 11,000*l.* nominal of fully paid shares is by no means ex-
orbitant. You had better consult your solicitor before subscribing any of the
fresh funds sought, but the resolution certainly states that the debentures
are to be first mortgage debentures. If the Chairman and his friends are to be
secured their 6000*l.* until the whole of the 20,000*l.* debentures shall have been
subscribed, the position of early subscribers would be very risky, but it is un-
likely that this is intended. Under the circumstances it is not fair to say that
"the lenders become our creditors on annihilating terms." The mine has
temporarily collapsed, and presumably the 250,000*l.* capital is lost, so that the
question to be considered is whether the money to be borrowed will make the
concern profitable on 270,000*l.* capital; if it will do so those providing it are
entitled to liberal inducements.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES—"Student" (Lostwithiel).—You would do well to
acquire ample preparatory knowledge before entering, or you will expend your
150*l.* to no purpose. It would probably be preferable to attend the classes of
the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon for a year, and inform the
teacher that your object is to go through the Royal School of Mines course;
he will then tell you how to prepare. If you be determined to work there is
no reason why the 150*l.* should not carry you through, as there are many
money prizes to be won by students.

SMALL MOTOR—"H. H." (Hackney).—There was a small motor introduced for
driving sewing machines, by Messrs. Dennis and Co., of Holborn, but we have
heard nothing of the machine or the makers for years. As far as we recollect
it was a small engine under the sewing machine table supplied with steam
from about a 1 gallon boiler heated by gas. The speed was regulated by the
foot of the lady who worked it, operating a lever connected with a throttle
valve through which the steam reached the engine. The price was about 10*l.*
inclusive, but the motor was not much used.

COMMERCE PARTNERSHIP—"Manufacturer" (Bradford).—We cannot give
without reference the year and number of the Act which will enable capitalists
to supply you with money for the business without incurring the liabilities of
partners, but will give details next week. The control of the business will re-
main with yourself as heretofore, but in the event of the company which
supplies the funds becoming dissatisfied with your management by withdraw-
ing the funds. Of course the arrangement would be but a substitute for the
French commandite system.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.—Can any correspondent tell me the prices of sulphate of
baryta, also of gypsum.—W. T.

Received—"E. C. B." (Knightsbridge). It seems that the company is defunct,
but was not formally wound-up, because there were no assets to cover cost of
liquidation.—"D. K. A." (San Diego): Short letter inserted; longer one next
week; mail in very late.—"H. D." (Cardiff): We do not know who is dealing
in the shares mentioned, as we never purchase or sell; apply to a respectable
broker—"J. S. P." (New York): Inserted—"D. H." (Hull): S.A.; Partly
attended to; remainder next week. Mail very late—"J. G. E.": There is no
particular form for relinquishment of shares in Cost-book mines.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11, 1884.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

The value and importance of scientific and technical education is
now admitted on all sides. There is no further necessity to plead
for education generally—indeed the fear now is in the other direc-
tion. The country has lately taken such immense leaps in elementary
education that already a pretty general cry has been raised of over-
pressure in our board and elementary schools; and it may soon be-
come necessary to put the drag on, and provide more relaxation for
the scholars. The October number of the Nineteenth Century con-
tains a powerfully-written and appropriate article in reference to
the forced school education of the present day. It is one which will
be endorsed by those who have any practical knowledge of the ques-
tion, and who will take a broad and comprehensive view of the sub-
ject. The object of the writer of the article in question is to prove
that this mere school education is rapidly unfitting the youth of the
country for the more hardy but equally honourable occupations of
life—the factory and the workshop and the colliery. "The world"
(says the writer, and only too truly) "is beginning to awaken to the
fact that it is no true kindness to the poor to unfit their minds sys-
tematically for the lives they will have to lead. It is no doubt a fine
thing to hear a labourer's son read off fluently words of six syllables,
or to be able to do in the twinkling of an eye the hardest of frac-
tions, or to name correctly all the islands of the Pacific or the capes
of China; but it is equally a good thing to be able to plough straight,
or to cut a hedge true." These are words of value and caution which
the educationists of the present day would do well to ponder, and
lay well to heart. There is undoubtedly a tendency in the present
day for the sons to discard the honourable avocation of his father
for the fancied more respectable calling of a clerk or the shopman.
The education craze is producing a spirit of discontent amongst the
poorer classes. Honest manual work is now a day considered menial,
whilst the work at the iron, tin-plate, copper smelting, and collieries
is regarded as only fit for the most ignorant and lowest. Even our
factories and workshops are not now regarded with the honest pride
they formerly were, and a mechanic is apt to be regarded in many
cases as too low a career for the boy who has had some five or six
years' education, and has passed through the higher standards of the
elementary education of a board school.

We should be sorry to say one word to decry education. An ele-
mentary education is the birth-right of every English child; but, at
the same time, it is necessary to caution those over-zealous advocates
who believe that education is the universal panacea, that there is a
fear that too much school education will unfit the youths for duties
in after life, and produce miseries of which they have now no con-
ception. It should be remembered that the England of to-day is
not the "mere nation of shopkeepers" which the great Napoleon
once sarcastically termed it; but it is the foremost nation of the
earth in its great staple manufactures—its every department of
metal smelting and make—its gigantic engineering workshops—its
factories and its collieries. That each and all of these will require
hundreds of thousands of hands in the future as they have in the
past; and not only so, technical and scientific education is making
such rapid strides on the Continent and in America that England
must look to it that its sons of to-day must receive more solid and
practical scientific and technical teaching than hitherto afforded
if we are to maintain our supremacy amongst the great manufacturing
and commercial nations of the world.

An excellent suggestion has been made to the effect that technical
combined with scientific education should be introduced into our
board and elementary schools. It is one worthy of serious consid-
eration on the part of the school authorities. "Diversity of work is as
good as a holiday" is a trite axiom, and never more true than in
the school duties of the children. An hour or two per day in teach-
ing the boys the use of tools or a few brief lessons in the very rud-
iments of technical knowledge would not only break the monotony
of school work (and this after all is the over-pressure of the youthful
brain), but it would awaken in the youthful mind an interest in
technical and scientific knowledge which would be productive of
most beneficial results. All technical and scientific subjects possess
a most fascinating charm to the youthful mind, and this once aroused
would probably be pursued in after life with most beneficial effect.
These rudimentary lessons in our elementary schools which we are
now advocating would, intuitively as it were, guide the youthful
mind out of the rut of mere school education and the so-called more
genteel avocations of after life to the more useful and honourable
manual duties of life which they are likely to pursue. England has
made great, even wonderfully rapid strides in education of late; but
it is a fact notwithstanding that such has been the neglect of sci-
entific and technical education that many hundreds of the most lucra-
tive positions in connection with our manufactures and works are
to-day filled by German or Continental scientists and chemists. This
is a sad reflection upon our past history; and it is to prevent, or at
least to modify to an extent, a continuance of such a state of things
that we contend a better industrial and technical education should
be afforded those upon whom the government and guidance of our
works will depend in the future. And the rudiments of this valu-

able education could be easily afforded in our elementary board
schools.

We can quite understand that should some prescient and far-seeing
member have the temerity to advocate such an education being taught
in our board schools, the bugbear of expense will be at once started
to frighten the public out of its propriety. But the purchase of a
few tools or a few scientific apparatus need not be such a costly
affair, nor would the expense be great for a few competent masters
to give an understandable lesson or two, with experiments. A few
hundred or a few thousand pounds annually laid out in this direc-
tion would be a most judicious and in the long run economic ex-
penditure. Our more advanced scientific and technical schools and
colleges sadly want help and encouragement. These elementary
scholars would be the recruits for such colleges. We want to
awaken an enthusiasm for the better technical and industrial edu-
cation of the youths of this country. It has been too much neglected
in the past. The country is now beginning to see its importance and
value. Our present and future prosperity depends upon our great
mining and staple industries, and these industries must be properly
and efficiently governed and worked if we would successfully com-
pete with the ever-increasing competition which besets us on all
sides. Technical education would teach the youths of the kingdom
that real hard manual work is still honourable and praiseworthy
and also far more remunerative than mere "clerkship." The craze
for education is fast unfitting the youths for honest artisanship and
engineering and factory work, inculcating ideas of gentility which
will eventually have an injurious tendency, rendering them unsuit-
able for the duties which should properly devolve upon them, and
which their fathers took a pride in filling. Whilst we would not
discard "the three R's of education" we would certainly add to it
the rudiments of sound technical and industrial instruction.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

The paper to be read this (Saturday) evening will be "On the Princi-
ples of Electric Lighting, and the Construction and Arrangement of
Electric Light Apparatus," by Mr. SYDNEY F. WALKER, and through
the courtesy of Mr. Theo. Wood Bunning, the secretary of the In-
stitute, we are enabled to subjoin abstract. The writer commences
his paper by defining generally the subject he treats of, more espe-
cially applying his remarks to conductors and the terms employed to
denote the force, tension, and amount of electric currents. He then
describes the different modes of generating electricity, illustrating
the structure and peculiarities of construction of many of the principal
dynamo machines. The importance of having these machines driven
by engines worked with the utmost possible uniformity of motion is
explained and insisted upon, and then the danger arising from the
use of electrical apparatus is pointed out, as also are the modes of
reducing such danger to a minimum.

After having finished the description of the construction of the
different dynamo machines and magnetic generators now in use, the
writer proceeds to describe dynamos generally and their uses, re-
marking that that machine is best that is simplest, strongest, least
liable to get out of order, and that gives the best return both com-
mercially and electrically for a given expenditure of mechanical
force. Given two machines equal in other respects, or nearly so, pre-
ference should be given to the simpler and stronger rather than that
giving the higher returns. The terms relating to electrical efficiency
are then explained. The author then proceeds to describe the vari-
ous modes of lighting by electricity, dividing the principle generally
into two—first, arc lamps; and second, incandescent lamps; semi-
incandescent lamps, as he explains, having been entirely given up.
The arc lamp takes its name from the arc, or bridge, formed be-
tween the ends of the two carbon rods when light is being given out.

Many of the principal modes by which the consumption of the
carbons is regulated are described, as are also the different modes of
establishing circuits of a number of arc lamps. The Pilsen and
Gillier lamps are then alluded to, together with electrical lights,
which are known generally as electric candles consisting of two or
more sticks of carbon, which are usually parallel to each other and
placed vertically, the spark forming an arc between the points.
Incandescent lamps are next described, the honour of first per-
fecting the application of which the writer believes to be due to
Mr. Swan. Other incandescent lamps, although their inventors
usually adopt some form of globe and connection differing slightly
from those of the Swan lamp, really only differ in the substance
and form of the filament. Edison used carbonised bamboo;
Maxim, Bristol-board; Lane-Fox, bass-broom; and Crookes,
carbonised cotton. These three lamps are then described in
detail. A new lamp on the same lines as Swan, called the "Wood-
house and Rawson," is the only one that promises, so far as the
writer's experience goes, at present to rival it. The resistance and
insulation of the wires is then touched upon, and the different sub-
stances used to insulate them described. The manner in which the
connections are made between the dynamo lamps and the wires is
also explained.

A description is then given of the installation of arc and incan-
descent lamps at Cymmer Colliery, in South Wales, where the Brocks
lamps are used, and also of the arrangement of 50 lights fixed at
Eppleton Colliery, belonging to the Hetton Coal Company. The
paper concludes with details of a few necessary accessories in the
shape of testing machines, &c. This communication of Mr. Walker's
will be profusely illustrated when it appears in the transactions. A
number of diagrams will be exhibited, and experiments made at the
reading of the paper.

OUR IRON-MAKING DISTRICTS—THEIR PROGRESS AND DECLINE.

During the last 10 years great changes have taken place in the
production of pig-iron in the various mining districts throughout the
kingdom, some of the oldest of which show a marked decline indi-
cating exhaustion of the raw material or the fuel for smelting it.
Other districts, however, now show to greater advantage to what
they did, and this is more especially the case with regard to those
counties in which hematite ironstone is raised, showing that there
has been a greatly increased demand for steel. The ore of the coal
measures, too, has been nearly abandoned in several districts for
the more cheaply raised stone of the inferior oolites and lower lias,
such as are now worked in Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Rut-
land, and Oxfordshire, where they are practically inexhaustible. In
connection with these ores it is an interesting fact that iron is now
made within 50 miles of the Metropolis, in Northamptonshire, and,
in all probability, before long it will be made much nearer, for iron-
stone has been found in Buckinghamshire in the lower green sand.
South Staffordshire is one of the oldest of our pig-making districts,
having fully one-third of the total number of rolling mills in the
kingdom, yet its production of pig-iron has fallen off greatly of late
years, whilst the coal seams are fast hastening towards exhaustion,
and the ironstone measures as well, some of the seams of the latter
being below the Thick coal.

In 1870 the yield of pig from 114 furnaces in blast was 588,563
tons, whilst in 1883 there were only 31 furnaces in blast, producing
285,325 tons of raw iron. North Staffordshire has maintained its
position better, still not so much iron was turned out last year as
there was in 1874, although it has advantages over many districts,
for several of the coal seams are roofed by fine beds of ironstone, so
that both are worked together. Yet it appears that whilst in 1870
there were 37 furnaces in blast, which turned out 910,134 tons of
pig, yet last year there were only nine furnaces going, which pro-
duced 267,911 tons of iron. The adjoining county, Shropshire, and
other of our oldest iron-making districts, has also fallen off of late
years. The Coalbrook Dale coal field has been nearly exhausted, and
there is to be seen in many parts of it abandoned coal and ironstone
mines, and the remains of engine-houses that were at one time con-
nected with mines and ironworks. In 1870 the production of pig
was 337,443 tons, in 1874 it had fallen to 126,055 tons, and 1883 it
had still further declined to 77,716 tons. In the more recently-dis-
covered ironstone fields, in the newer formations, the make of pig
has progressed at a rapid rate, and no doubt will continue to do so.

In North Yorkshire, or Cleveland, the increase has continued from year to year, as it has also in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. Scotland has also well maintained its position, whilst long years have elapsed since the valuable iron ore of Ireland, especially that of Leixlip, which yielded 40 per cent. of metallic iron, was smelted at the Arigna Ironworks, on the shores of Lough Allen.

But it is to be hoped that iron will be again produced in Ireland, and which could not fail to pay, for coal giving 66 per cent. of coke and being closely connected with the ironstone. The progress and decline of the different districts as regards the production of iron will, however, be seen from the following figures, giving the quantities raised in 1874 and 1883:—

	1874.	1883.
Cumberland.....Tons	390,840	876,445
Derbyshire.....	301,687	353,474
Durham, &c.....	862,377	912,194
Glamorganshire.....	354,244	384,128
Lancashire.....	488,672	796,700
Lincolnshire.....	67,266	237,068
Monmouthshire.....	360,480	522,135
Northamptonshire.....	53,760	216,641
Nottinghamshire.....	—	68,740
North Wales.....	51,868	39,377
Shropshire.....	126,055	77,716
Gloucestershire, &c.....	78,254	46,268
Staffordshire, North.....	273,501	267,911
Staffordshire, South.....	453,400	285,325
Worcestershire.....	—	144,398
Yorkshire, North.....	1,158,471	1,867,329
Yorkshire, West.....	163,856	304,381
Scotland.....	807,677	1,129,000

Total.....5,991,408.....8,529,300

During the last ten years it may be said that the production varied a good deal, but the greatest increase in any one year was in 1880, when the output was 1,753,896 tons in excess of that for 1879. The actual make during the ten years was—

	1874.....Tons	1879.....Tons	1880.....Tons	1881.....Tons	1882.....Tons	1883.....Tons
1874.....	5,991,408	5,995,337	6,365,462	7,749,233	6,555,997	8,144,449
1875.....	6,555,997	1881.....	6,555,997	1881.....	6,555,997	1881.....
1876.....	6,555,997	1882.....	6,555,997	1882.....	6,555,997	1882.....
1877.....	6,555,997	1883.....	6,555,997	1883.....	6,555,997	1883.....
1878.....	6,555,997	1884.....	6,555,997	1884.....	6,555,997	1884.....

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the members of the above society was held at Manchester on Tuesday, Mr. JOSEPH DICKINSON, one of Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors of Mines, occupying the chair. The hon. sec. (Mr. J. S. Martin, Inspector of Mines), read the report for the past year, and the following is an abstract:—The society during the session just concluded had continued to make satisfactory progress. The work done had maintained the high standard of previous years. The number of members had increased satisfactorily, notwithstanding deaths, resignations, and removals, whilst the applications received, requesting exchange of publications with many of the most important societies, both at home and abroad, was a pleasing indication of the position which the society had now attained. The attention directed during recent years to the question of miners' safety lamps had resulted in several being brought under the notice of the members during the session—the Marsaut, Pieler, and Wolff lamps being, perhaps, the most important of them. The Marsaut, from the high degree of safety and lighting power which it had been proved to afford under varying tests, to which it had been subjected, the Pieler, on account of the small quantity of fire-damp it was able to indicate, and the Wolff lamp, from the fact of its containing within itself the means of relighting without the necessity of opening the lamp or exposing the flame to the outside atmosphere, had attracted considerable attention. The speciality in the last-named lamp it found not to create a source of danger, would prove a boon to miners who frequently were employed at long distances from the lamp stations. The Council regretted that the interest evinced at the early meetings held at Wigan had not been sustained, but trusted that it had fallen off through temporary causes only, and that it would revive during the ensuing session.

It had been decided that during the ensuing session two meetings only instead of three should be held at Wigan, and it was hoped the members would come forward with papers, and otherwise assist in maintaining the usefulness of the society. It was pleasing to find that the treasurer's statement was a satisfactory one, showing a substantial balance of income over expenditure. The library had also continued to increase as heretofore, and the additions had been so numerous since the present catalogue was prepared that a new or revised one with the additions would soon have to be undertaken. In conclusion, the report referred with regret to the death during the past year of several of the most respected members of the society; and on the motion of Mr. Tonge, seconded by Mr. Burnett, it was unanimously adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing year; and on the motion of Mr. Livesey, seconded by Mr. Woodward, Mr. G. C. Greenwell, F.G.S., was unanimously elected President of the Society. The remaining offices were filled up as follows:—Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Clegg Livesey, Mark Stirrup, W. S. Barrett, Henry Hall, and H. A. Woodward.—Treasurer: H. M. Ormerod.—Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. J. S. Martin and Mark Stirrup.—Council: Messrs. Wm. Bryham, Burnett, T. Grimké, J. Tonge, J. Radcliffe, W. Watts, G. C. Greenwell, C. Hardwick, J. L. Hedley, G. H. Hollingworth, Geo. Peace, and Geo. Wild.—Auditors: Messrs. A. Pilkington and J. Atherton. The usual votes of thanks then closed the proceedings.

PROGRESS OF COMMERCE.

The Returns issued on Wednesday in relation to Trade and Navigation, as compared with those for September last year show practically no change as regards the broad results, and very little of importance even in detail. The past month comprised one Sunday more than corresponding period, and, therefore, one working day less, for which some allowance must be made. Our exports, valued at 20,506,000L., equalled those of last year, being a fraction over, but our imports were 32,249,000L., or a fraction less. The reshaping of foreign and colonial produce was estimated at 6,356,000L., or an increase of rather more than 1 per cent. The three quarters now past represent a reduction, however, in our exports of about 2 per cent., and in our imports of 7½ per cent., while in the reshaping an augmentation of fully 1 per cent. is shown. Thus, for the month the returns give no indication of improvement in our foreign trade, and, so far, the year has fallen behind its immediate predecessors. The shipping accounts are not unfavourable, and an improvement is shown in the tonnage employed in the home coasting trade.

Our export trade for the month shows a large increase under the head of yarns and textile fabrics. Chemicals have apparently improved in sympathy, and there has been some increase in raw materials; but the chief feature has been the falling off in metals and metal manufactures, mainly through the depression in the iron trade, which, so far as these returns are concerned, does not afford any sign of relief, although, it is true, the falling off in iron and steel is 16 per cent. in quantity and 15 per cent. in value, against 25 per cent. in both respects in the previous return. Coal and fuel maintains, however, an increase of 6½ as regards tonnage and 4½ per cent. in value. The shipment of machinery shows further contraction.

In the import account the only material falling off has been in cattle, sheep, &c. On the other hand, raw materials, manufactured articles, and tobacco exhibit most increase. Cotton shows an exceptional decline amongst raw materials; and, as regards edible articles, the feature is the arrival of 11½ per cent. more wheat, with a nearly corresponding reduction in value—the result of the fall in price since last year. Maize has come to hand much less fully than other cereals, which, together with flour, show an increase. As regards the reshaping, the leading articles have mostly declined, the principal exceptions being rice, wool, indigo, and leather.

As bearing upon the mining industry of the country the results shown are by no means satisfactory, for the decrease in the value of metals has invariably been greater in proportion to quantity, and while in

some cases the imports have earned an improved value our exports only show loss. Taking copper, we find that the import tonnage of ore was 2 per cent in excess of last year, and the value as much as 50 per cent. more; while as regards the export total of copper there was an increase of 4 per cent. in quantity, but a falling off of 11 per cent. in value. In tin the import was 18 per cent. greater, and the value only 2½ per cent.; but the export of tin, while showing an increase of 5 per cent. in quantity, declined on the contrary 7 per cent. in value. These figures show clearly how the home exports are handicapped by foreign imports. Of lead, again, the import was 8 and 21 per cent. less respectively in quantity and value, against 30 and 37 per cent. in the home export. The arrivals of regulus and the partly wrought metal extensively declined, and iron ore fell off 12 per cent. in quantity compared with 25 per cent. in value. Pyrites showed an improvement, and quicksilver recorded an advance in price. The reshaping of both tin and copper was on a smaller scale. The movements of the precious metals exhibit a diminished import and an increased export resulting in a balance against this country of 1,262,000L.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON WARRANT MARKET.

Mr. W. WILSON (Glasgow, Oct. 9) writes:—The warrant market has been very stationary during the past week. The moderate business doing is for the most part on trade account. It is evident, therefore, that iron has not yet much attraction for investors, although the average price for 1884, so far as it has gone, is the lowest since 1851, in which year it was 40s. 1d. Scientific appliances may have cheapened the cost of production as compared with 30 years ago; but wages in all departments are now on a much higher platform, and Government regulations for the safety of workmen, and of miners especially, have also materially added to cost. Shipments for the week do not compare favourably. One furnace has been put out at Shotts and one at Dalmellington Works, making the number blowing 92: 695 tons were taken out of store here last week, and 120 tons at Middlesbrough.

	Thursday, Oct. 2.	Friday, Oct. 3.	Monday, Oct. 6.
41/7½, 41/8½	41/8, 41/9½, 41/8½, 41/9½	41/8, 41/9½	41/8, 41/9½
Tuesday, Oct. 7.	Wednesday, Oct. 8.	Thursday, Oct. 9.	Friday, Oct. 10.
41/7, 41/8	41/7, 41/8	41/7½, 41/8½, 41/7½	41/7½, 41/8½, 41/7½
Price of Scotch Warrants, Oct. 6.....	41/8	46/8	50/10½
Furnaces in blast in Scotland do.....	82	109	111
Iron in store at this date.....	583,002	588,878	624,088
Shipments of Scotch pig-iron for.....	9,655	12,023	12,495
week ending Oct. 3.....	430,831	505,637	497,644
Do, since beginning of year.....	36/9	39/	44/8
Price of Middlesbrough, No. 3, Oct. 6.....	99	118	120
Furnaces in blast Middlesbrough dist.....	—	—	—
Middlesbrough Iron Imported at.....	4,260	2,920	6,333
Grangemouth, week ending.....	199,398	203,470	181,567
Do, do, since beginning of year.....	—	—	—

PRACTICAL MINING.—THE GOLDEN QUARTZ REEFS OF AUSTRALIA.—We are now publishing from week to week a series of extremely valuable communications from Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLAS, F.G.S., the Lecturer on Mining in the University of Melbourne, the engineering students in which institution, whether they be destined for the mining or general branches of the profession, are admitted to be as well able, upon the successful completion of their course, to hold their own for sound technical knowledge as those from any scientific college or university in the old world or the new. Mr. Nicholas has had long practical experience in the colony and elsewhere as a mining engineer, and it would be difficult to find anyone in Victoria whose opinion is more generally respected, or whose integrity is more widely recognised, by capitalists and mineowners. The present series will extend to about 20 papers, and as all necessary illustrations will be given, working miners and general readers will be able to acquire the best possible knowledge obtainable without actual observation and experience.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.—A great town's meeting of ratepayers and owners of property in Manchester, called by the Mayor (Mr. P. Goldschmidt), in pursuance of a requisition, and held under the provisions of the Borough Funds Act, took place in the Manchester Town Hall, on Monday, to consider the proposal that the Corporation should subscribe 18,000L. to the fund for promoting the Bill next session. The hall was crowded, and many persons were unable to get in. Mr. Daniel Adamson, Chairman of the Provisional Committee, on taking his seat was greeted with loud cheers, and the greatest enthusiasm for the scheme was displayed throughout the meeting. The following resolution was moved:—"That this meeting consents to the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the City of Manchester promoting, in conjunction with others, a local and personal Bill in Parliament for the purpose of incorporating a company and empowering such company to construct a canal from the River Mersey to the City of Manchester navigable for ocean steamers and ships of large burthen, and to the contribution out of the City rate to the cost of such promotion of a sum not exceeding 2d. in 1L. upon the annual rateable value of the City." Mr. Adamson explained that no amendment could be moved, the meeting having simply to vote for or against. Mr. Alderman J. J. Harwood seconded the resolution, and spoke of the immense benefit which would be conferred upon the City by the construction of the canal. Mr. Ramsbottom, auctioneer, Queen's-road, amid a storm of opposition, challenged Mr. Harwood to show who would reap the benefit of the construction of the canal. The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried by an overwhelming majority, only about 20 persons voting against it. Hereupon Mr. W. A. Lynde, solicitor, demanded a poll on the question. The proposal was received with groans and hisses, and cries of "Shame." When order had been restored the Town Clerk (Sir J. Heron), who had in the meantime been speaking to Mr. Lynde, explained that Mr. Lynde had made his demand as solicitor in that district to the London and North-Western Railway Company. At this the groans and cries of "Shame" were renewed. The Mayor intimated that unless the demand was withdrawn the poll would take place in a few days. The meeting then closed.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Oct. 9.—We remain practically just where we were. The prospects of individual mines indeed continue to improve, but there is no change for the better in the general situation. No one seems to understand why the last fall in the standards should have taken place, but that does not help us to explain the fact away, or to remove the additional inactivity thereby caused. What is now looked for is rather a general recovery of trade than any special improvement in mining. All our rules at present seemed to be worked by the exceptions. Tin statistics are certainly too favourable in their general character to account for the low price, and good harvests are commonly supposed to be synonymous with prosperous times. However, that is not the way things are working now. Foreign affairs, both in the Old World and the New, may have something to do with it, but they are by no means adequate to the full explanation of the present situation. The future, however, is still regarded somewhat hopefully.

There are further indications of a reduction in employment, and in every mining district of the county the supply of miners and labourers is now much above the demand. Unless some recovery takes place matters will be very much worse in this direction we fear before the year has reached its close, and that from restriction of operations rather than actual suspensions.

A good deal of interest will naturally be felt in the attempt to float Camborne Vein as a limited company. There is no doubt that the mine is one well worthy of attention, and that all the efforts made to launch it under new conditions are straightforward and above-board. Still, the time is not a particularly favourable one, and the past history of limited mining in Cornwall is not encouraging; and success, therefore, under such conditions, would go a long way towards solving the problem of bringing mining enterprise fairly within the scope of the Limited Liability principle.

A blasting "accident" at Tincroft has resulted in the death of one of the sufferers. We quote the word "accident," for the explosion is said to have been caused by the use of an iron bar for tamping, so that in no true sense can it be called an accident at all.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Oct. 9.—There is no change to report with respect to the business doing at the lead mines in Derbyshire, which appears to be of a steady character, the workings giving about average results. There are a good many mines working more or less, but it is only from a few that any appreciable quantity of ore is raised, and no one is likely to speculate or open out new ground. Some of the old mines no doubt could be made to pay were they to be energetically pushed with proper machinery and appliances, of which many are entirely deficient. One or two of the mines are, however, models as regards modern appliances, and are well worth inspecting, especially by those who are interested in mining, or are desirous of going into it. But the present is certainly not the most favourable time for speculating in lead mines even in Derbyshire, where there are privileges in connection with the raising of lead ore that are unknown in any other of our districts.

At the collieries in Derbyshire there has been a decided improvement of late as regards house coal, and an increased tonnage during the last week or two has gone to London from several of the leading collieries. During September upwards of 27,000 tons were sent from Clay Cross to London, and 15,700 tons from Langley Mill. An increased tonnage was also sent from Staveley, Pinxton, Pilsley, and other collieries. Prices in the London market have gone up 1s. per ton, but the same advance cannot be said to have taken place at the pits, although new lists have been issued; some of these show an advance of a shilling, but such cannot be enforced so long as the mines in many districts are only working about four days a week, and coal as plentiful as it is. But the men have taken cognisance of the statement which has appeared in some of the papers, and are already asking for an advance of wages in consequence. But the increase in the price it may be said only affects house coal, whilst in winter other kinds have generally to be sold for less money. This is the case with respect to steam coal, less of which is exported in winter than in the summer months, so that during the former period it has to be sold for less money. Not much hard coal, however, is exported from Derbyshire, there being no seaports within easy railway distance of the leading colliery district. Consequently the ironworks and railway companies take a large proportion of the hard coal that is raised, a comparatively small tonnage only being sent to the Metropolis. Gas coal is going off in larger quantities than for some months past; but this does not affect the price in any way, for the rates are fixed by contracts entered into for a year from July to the end of June. In other descriptions of coal there has been no change to note, riddled and other slack, as well as smudge, being still in but moderate request.

The output of pig-iron from the Derbyshire furnaces has been kept up to the average, although it is not so large as it was even a few weeks ago. There is, however, some little satisfaction in knowing that prices are becoming firmer. A moderate tonnage continues to be sent away, whilst the local consumption does not appear to have declined, although such might now be expected. The mills have run much as usual, and more activity is observable as regards some kinds of merchant iron, more especially on the part of some of the Sheffield manufacturers.

The leading foundries have kept up well so far, more particularly in pipes and other kinds of heavy castings. Malleable iron in light and ornamental castings has also been in tolerably fair request. Steel spades and shovels, for which one firm at least Derbyshire is noted, have also gone off favourably, the only complaint being with respect to the prices paid.

Trade in Sheffield is now in a healthier state than for some months past, for there is no mistaking the revival which has taken place during the last week or two, fully justifying the remark that the last quarter of the year, in all probability, would be the best. Bessemer steel makers are turning out more of the raw material for various purposes, but not much for rails. In crucible steel also there is rather more doing, some heavy castings being made, whilst more is required for the finest description of cutlery and tools. The make of pig in the district is comparatively trifling to what is consumed, so that the imports of it from the West Coast Works have increased of late, what comes from them being principally for converting into steel. In mill material, the production of ordinary plates has continued rather moderate, but there is plenty doing in those for armour purposes, the orders in hand being sufficient to keep the works fully going for some months to come. Bar iron is going off better than it did, but some kinds of wire, including that for umbrellas, are not so much enquired for. The leading cutlery houses are more fully employed in both table and pocket knives, and some fair orders have come to hand for large blades for various kinds of machines and for field purposes as well. In edge tools an improvement has also been noted, whilst makers of sheep-shears are doing well, the work in hand being for exportation.

The Coal Trade of South Yorkshire is now better than it has been for several months past, but the men have become dissatisfied, as usual, when they are able to work six days a week. The dispute at the Barrow Silkestone Colliery continues, and the men do not show any desire to return to work, at least those belonging to the association, who are averaging the usual strike pay. During the week an increased tonnage of both Silkestone gas and house coal has been sent to London and the South. Steam coal has also gone off very well, especially to the Humber, for exportation, and to several iron-making districts for smelting. Coke continues in good request, and fair prices are obtained for it.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE.

Oct. 9.—As I anticipated in my last report the upward movement in prices at the commencement of the month has only been partially maintained. The leading Manchester coalowners are firm at the full list rates, but in other Lancashire districts it is only on the better classes of round coal for house-fire purposes that any material advance has been sustained, and this has not averaged more than 6d. per ton upon the prices quoted last month. There is, however, a fairly good demand for house-fire consumption, which is keeping pits going about full time, and in the Manchester district stocks of best coal are low. At the pit month prices are firmer at 9s. 6d. per ton for best Wigan Arley, 7s. 6d. for seconds Arley and Pemberton Four-feet, with common house coals averaging about 6s. 6d. per ton. In other classes of fuel there has been no very material advance, except in the Manchester district, where 10d. per ton has been put on all round. In other districts common round coals for steam and forge purposes has only been advanced nominally, and not more than about 6s. per ton is being got for ordinary qualities at the pit mouth. Engine classes of fuel continue so generally plentiful in the market that buyers can place their orders at quite as low prices as those ruling last month, burgy being obtainable at 4s. 6d. to 5s., good slack at 4s., and common sorts at about 3s. per ton at the pit mouth.

In the Shipping Trade there is a moderate demand, but 7s. 6d. is still being taken for Lancashire steam coal, delivered at the High Level Liverpool, or the Garston Docks.

In the Iron Trade business continues to drag on slowly at low prices, and although in most cases ironworks are kept going with the small orders given out they are not by any means working up to their full production, and the fact that the output of both pig and manufactured iron could without difficulty be very largely increased has a tendency to keep down prices at a very low level. Lancashire pig-iron makers are getting a moderate weight of business in small orders, and with the whole of their present make going away they remain very firm at 41s. to 42s., less 2½ for forge and foundry qualities, delivered equal to Manchester. District brands are in some cases rather easier, but the quoted rates remain at about 42s. to 43s., less 2½ for Lincolnshire, up to 44s. and 45s., less 2½ for Derbyshire brands delivered here.

Hematites continue without improvement either as regards prices or demand.

In the Manufactured Iron Trade there is fairly good demand for sheets for export, but other descriptions meet with only a slow enquiry. For delivery equal to Manchester the quoted prices are about 51. 12s. 6d. for good qualities of bars, 61. 2s. 6d. for hoops, and 71. 5s. to 71. 10s. for sheets.

The leading boiler-makers in this district are very busy, but it is on work taken at low prices. Locomotive builders are also kept well employed, but in other branches of the engineering trade a falling off continues to be reported.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 9.—The Quarterly Meetings this week have found the prices of coal pretty strong. Yet there is plenty of room for further improvement. House fuel is rather firmer than ironworks sorts, since the season is now approaching when the demand should show increased activity. Prices, however, are not notably altered upon those last given. At Wolverhampton yesterday all-mine pigs were redeclared at 80s. for cold-blast, and 60s. for hot-blast, but selling prices were 2s. 6d. to 5s. below these figures. Makers were in no humour to sell, for they declared that present prices were an absolute loss. Hematites were 55s. to 56s. delivered, and competed greatly with all-mine. Native part mines were 45s. to 42s. 6d., and cinder pigs, 40s. to 37s. 6d., and 36s. 6d. Ordinary Derbyshires were 42s. 6d. to 42s., and Northampton 41s. 6d. to 41s. The pig market generally was dull, consequent upon recent large sales. The output of common pigs in the district is increasing at Bilston, but not in other localities. The Chairman of the Iron Trade (Mr. B. Hingley) announced at Wolverhampton that there would be no change in marked bars. They, therefore, stood at 87. 2s. 6d. for Earl Dudley's brand, and 77. 10s. nominal for those of the other makers. For export orders these same people are accepting 77. and 67. 10s. Common bars were 67. to 57. 15s. Sheets were in brisk request at 77. 7s. 6d. to 77. 10s. for doubles.

Birmingham Quarterly Meeting to-day fully confirmed tone of Wolverhampton meeting alike as to demand and prices. There was no alteration in crucial prices. Sheets were the only branch that showed a little stiffness, yet the advance of 1 per cent. in the Bank rate had a firming influence. The Tin-plate Makers' Association met and trade was reported quiet, particularly on American account. Stocks were stated to show a little increase on the quarter. The total exports so far this year show an increase on a year ago of 262,000 boxes; 15s. was named for Welsh coke plates and 18s. for charcoal on the open market. However prices were rather lower. The Galvanised Sheetmakers' Association met and the members present announced themselves fully engaged, and as obtaining better prices than three months ago. The Sun and Blackwall brands were quoted 147. 10s. packed.

An isolated pit in the group of the Saltwells Colliery, Netherton, near Dudley, owned by the Earl of Dudley, was on Saturday night the scene of an outrage which was evidently the work of some of the strike hands. The mine is an open works, and the coal is secured without the aid of a shaft. It is, therefore, easy for inexperienced, colliers and labourers to work in the seams, and during the present unhappy strike workpeople have been employed there. A large number of men were to have been put on this week. About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a loud explosion was heard from the direction of the engine-house, and an examination showed that an attempt had been made to blow up the boilers. Happily, however, the explosion had only displaced one of the boilers from its setting, twisted and turned the fittings, and damaged the engine-house. In the fire hole the remains of a tin breakfast-can were found with traces of gunpowder about it, and a portion of a fuse. A reward had been offered by his lordship's agents, and the Strike Committee have disclaimed any connection with the outrage. During the early part of this week the colliers employed at various pits at Lord Dudley's Lye Cross have been molested by large numbers of men, and the police have taken steps to prevent the recurrence of such intimidation. The Central Strike Committee have again passed a resolution expressing their willingness to begin work at once at the reduced wages if the masters will guarantee them the old wages after a fortnight. It does not, however, seem likely that the employers will accept this offer. The Brierly Hill men have, therefore, requested the Central Committee to have notice papers printed for every miner to give 14 days' notice to leave work on Saturday. It is questionable, however, whether this suggestion will be acted upon.

Mr. William Blakemore, certificated manager of the Aldridge Colliery, near Walsall, was charged before the Rushall magistrates, on Tuesday, with three offences under the Coal Mines Regulation Act. The proceedings had been instituted on instructions from the Home Secretary. On Aug. 12 the Sub-Inspector of Mines visited the colliery. He found that the Brooch seam, in which 30 men were at work, was connected with the two shafts by a road 14 yards long, only 2 ft. wide and 3 ft. high, instead of 4 ft. wide, as was required by the statute. The roof and sides of the road were also insecure. Further, an aperture connecting the seam with the downcast shaft was unfenced, so that anyone working in the seam might walk to the shaft and fall down. The defence was, that it had been decided to abandon the seam, it being a difficult one to work, and, pending the abandonment, the road had been allowed to fall into a bad state. A fine of 20l. and costs was imposed for the first offence, and convictions were recorded in the other two cases, but without a fine.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 9.—There has been on the whole a better feeling here during the past week; freights are improving, and there is more employment for shipping. Collieries throughout the district are fairly employed, and there is still a good demand for best steam coal at late rates, and also for second-class steam coal. The Baltic demand will now fall off, but increased orders are being received from France, Germany, and other foreign markets. Small steam coal is, however, accumulating in considerable quantities at some of the works, and offers are now made to ship it into vessels sailing to America in the place of ballast, at from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per ton. It is surprising that this coal is not converted into patent fuel on the Tyne, as has been done to some extent on the Wear with fair success. The demand for house and gas coal is improving, but for coke it continues quiet. The shipments of coal on the Tyne and Wear, and at Blyth and Seaham, continue good. The shipments in September to London from the Tyne, Wear, and Seaham and Hartlepool, amounted to 307,873 tons—a considerable increase on the month.

There is a steady demand for fire-bricks and fire-clay goods, and also for Portland cement and most kinds of chemicals.

The engine which raised the water at the Shipcote Colliery, Gateshead, having been stopped some water is now passing into the Felling Colliery, situated in the east and dip side of Shipcote, and a small quantity is also passing into the Dickham Hall Colliery, on the south side of Shipcote. The Oakwell Gate Colliery was closed many years ago by the water, which now occupies a considerable area in the Hutton seam in the Oakwell Gate, Shipcote, and Tyne Main Collieries.

At the Monkwearmouth Colliery a large quantity of coal continues to be worked. The main seams here have proved of great thickness and excellent quality. The sinking of the shafts was commenced in the year 1826, and coal was reached in August, 1831. The work was of a most difficult character, the great depth, greater than any coal pits of that day, and the large quantity of water met with at the sand bed below the permian formation 3000 gallons per minute, taxed the mechanical engineers of that day to the utmost. The thickness of the permian formation (magnesian limestone) is 325 ft., and the total depth of the shaft is not far short of 300 fms. The quantity of coal extracted during the past 50 odd years has been enormous, and the workings are, of course, very extensive. The main roads extend from the shafts in a south-eastern direction about 4½ miles. It has long been contemplated by the owners to sink a new shaft on the south side of the Wear, near Hendon Docks, but there has been much difficulty in arranging with the landowners in that locality about a site; it is, however, expected that an arrangement will be made shortly, and when this is accomplished sinking operations will be at once commenced. The site is a most excellent one for the purpose, as the coal can be shipped at the Hendon Docks, a very short distance from the shaft. The situation is also a good one for working the coal beds under the sea, and the experience gained at Ryhope, the next colliery southwards, shows that a large area of coal will be got in that direction. At this colliery the work-

ings have been extended seawards about 1½ mile beyond the water-mark, and the coal seams are in a good state and dipping in that direction. The bottom of the coal basin has not been reached, and it may be concluded that there is an enormous area of coal under the North Sea.

The returns of the selling price of Northumberland coal for June, July, and August shows that the net average selling price for that period was 5s. 2-46d. per ton, there being an increase of 6-64d. upon the standard average selling price of 4s. 8d. per ton, fixed in the agreement of March 9, 1883. The present rate of wages will, therefore, be increased by 1½ per cent.

The Iron Trade has been steady and firm in tone during the week. The shipments have been large, about 90,000 tons for the month, 18,000 tons in excess of the previous month. Makers hold very firmly to 37s. for No. 3 pig-iron. Few purchases forward are, however, being made. Warrants are 36s. 3d. There is no improvement in the finished iron trade, and none can be expected until the shipbuilding trade revives. There is no change in the value of any kind of iron or steel, but steelmakers are now extending their operations, and making billets, rolled railway sleepers, sheets for tin-plates, &c. Dr. R. S. Watson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has accepted the post of arbitrator in the iron trade dispute, which has given much satisfaction.

There is still abundance of work for a large number of men at the great Elswick Works of the Armstrong-Mitchell Company, and the prospect of the employment of a greatly increased number when the new steelworks will be commenced; and it is expected that a commencement will be made shortly in the building of war vessels. At present nearly 5000 hands are employed. The famous cruiser Esmeralda was built by this company at Walker. She left the Tyne on Sept. 3, and arrived at Monte Video on Monday. The speed and other good qualities are highly appreciated.

The collapse of the iron shipbuilding trade on both rivers has thrown a very large number of men out of employment, and there is much distress and absolute want in consequence at Sunderland, and also at some points on the Tyne. Subscriptions have been commenced for relieving the distressed families. On the whole there are some symptoms of improved trade here. The value of the shares in some of the great iron and steel companies has increased, and the traffic receipts of the North Eastern Railway Company have also improved, which is considered a good index of the state of trade in this district. A fair amount of work has also been received at the Jarrow Iron and Shipbuilding Works, and more men have been employed there lately in the marine engine-works and other departments. The Howden Works have been closed some time, owing to the depression in the shipbuilding trade, but it is expected that these works will be reopened again shortly.

TRADE IN SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 9.—The Steam Coal Trade maintains its buoyancy, and there is some of the old pressure manifesting itself at Cardiff. House coal with the colder weather is improving in demand, and for the patent fuel trade remains good. In small steam coal there is little doing. The amount sent away from Cardiff last week was 117,017 tons foreign, and about 20,000 coastwise, with 4855 tons patent fuel; Newport, 33,361 tons foreign, and 20,423 coastwise; Swansea, 16,585 tons foreign, and about 14,000 coastwise, with 2000 tons patent fuel.

A seam of coal, 3 ft. 6 in. thick, was struck at Maesycwmmwr last week. The area of this bed is about 30 acres.

Last Monday the first sod of a new colliery undertaking was cut on the Gellyhir estate, at Nelson, about two miles from the Ystrad Mynach Junction of the Rhymney Railway. The taking consists of 600 acres of the famous Mynyddislwyn house coal. The mineral rights belong to Lord Windsor, Mr. Thomas, of the Heath, and others. The output is expected to yield 10,000 tons per acre, or 6,000,000 tons in all.

There is some slight movement in the Iron and Steel Trades, but it is a mere passing gleam. The amount sent away last week from Newport was 2873 tons, while Cardiff sent away 1686. The arrivals of iron ore were—Cardiff, 5784 tons from Bilbao, and 102 from other places; Newport received 7210 tons from Bilbao, and 1450 from other places.

Mr. David Evans has been reinstated as manager of the Rhymney Ironworks.

The Tin-Plate Trade remains fairly active, with low prices. IC cokes fetch from 14s. 9d. to 15s.

REPORT FROM NORTH WALES, SALOP, AND CARDIGAN.

Oct. 9.—Among the list of defunct companies given in the Journal last week there is not a large proportion from this district, but still quite enough. There are five slate quarries, two iron mines, one chemical works, 17 lead mines, and two gas and water companies. Of the slate quarries, three appear to have failed from inherent defects in the rock itself, and two from outside causes. Hematite mining does not seem to have hitherto succeeded in the Principality. The land carriage is usually too high for not very rich ore. Of the lead mines, some are still intrinsically good. Some are misnamed silver-lead, because, from the formation in which they are placed, it should have been known that the highest percentage of silver is about 7 ozs. to the ton. The one chemical works has been resuscitated under another name, and some of the lead mines have passed through more than one change of name since they were registered under the name now given.

With so many sales of lead mines and mining plant announced, it would appear as if this industry were passing away from us altogether. Still, an advance in price of 2l. a ton would vivify the trade once more. Is this ever likely to take place? The committee for the relief of the Shropshire lead miners is wisely expending its funds in the payment of the railway fares and expenses of the men to other centres of work. This is better than keeping them in idleness and semi-starvation at home. In the controversy on this subject which has been going on, the "lord" certainly comes off second best. Still, it is a pity that the great company which first stopped should have allowed the men's wages to fall in arrears.

The returns of the Cambrian Railway show a net increase from the commencement of the half-year of 274l., notwithstanding a decrease in the receipts the week before last of 286l. The Manchester City Council have decided to make a grant of 18,000l., equal 1s. 2d. in 1l., towards the preliminary expenses of the new ship canal scheme. The solicitor to the London and North-Western Railway has demanded a poll on the question. The Warrington people are equally in earnest, and have decided upon a grant proportionately as good as that of Manchester. Meanwhile a scheme, which seems intended to obviate the necessity for making a ship canal is propounded, which consists in straightening and deepening the Mersey and improving the navigation of the Bridgewater Canal. This will hardly satisfy the people intended to be benefited.

Nearly the whole of the collieries are in full work, and the men are working steadily, except at the Llay Hall, the Buckley, and the Mostyn Collieries. A better demand exists for coal for house use, for steam shipping, and for smelting and manufacturing purposes, and there is every prospect of activity in the Coal Trade for some time to come. At the Bagillt Colliery on Thursday last three men, named Lewis, Pritchard, and Price, working during the night repairing the roof in the Five-foot seam, were seriously injured by a fall of roof which broke a lamp, thus causing an alarming explosion. Price is not expected to live, but the other two men are recovering.

The Iron Trade is in a better condition than it has been for some time past, and considerable expectations are based on the early completion of the new steelworks near Wrexham.

From Jan. 1 to Sept. 20 only 55,745 packages were sent from the potteries to American ports as compared with 85,745 shipped during the same period last year. There was, however, a considerable improvement in the trade during the last month, 1979 packages being sent to the United States, against 1842 in September, 1883. There is still great need for improvement, for while a few of the large manufacturing houses having specialities are well employed, the bulk of the works are only working about half time. While on this subject I may add that Professor Church is collecting materials for a handbook of English pottery. Mr. Gladstone is to cut the first sod of the Wirral

Railway next week. This line will complete the connection between the centre of Liverpool by means of the Mersey Tunnel and the proposed bridge over the River Dee with the North Wales coal fields. A subsidence of land took place in Church-street, Liverpool, last week over the extension of the tunnel from the river to the Central Station, which caused some temporary inconvenience. The slate works, are all in a fairly satisfactory condition.

QUICKSILVER.

Imports from Jan. 1 to Sep. 30, bottles, about	53,442	about 53,442
Exports	35,509	about 35,509
Imports for September	550	about 550
Exports	3,243	about 3,243
Price per bottle, about	£5 7 6	about £5 7 6
Stock in London to Sept. 30, 1884, roughly calculated, is about	86,000 bottles.	London, Oct. 9.

J. BENNETT BROTHERS.

WATSON BROTHERS MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST MICHAEL'S ALLEY CORNHILL, LONDON

We may remark that we do not enter into the domain of politics in this Circular, though we have often wished that the action of certain lords in regard to mine leases and dues could be brought before Parliament, and thus made as public as the grievances (not half so bad) of the agriculturists have been. Further than saying this we do not see how we can assist the "Wheal Jane Shareholder," who thinks the action of these lords in regard to mine leases might have some influence if public meetings were held and authenticated cases brought forward in strengthening other charges against the Peers. All lords of mines are not Peers. We know nothing of Wheal Jane beyond what we read in the papers and derive from our correspondents, and it certainly seems hard that after such an outlay and heavy loss the simple concession asked for could not have been granted by Lord Falmouth's agents. If this sort of thing goes on half the old mines in Cornwall will stop. In fact, what with lords and merchants, poor secretaries and managers of mines have a hard time of it just now. Merchants of all kinds are eager enough to get orders for supplies from agents of mines, send in things almost at their own prices, and then threaten all sorts of proceedings if not paid their demands at once. Thus, shareholders are worried for their calls, and get out of mines, and if mining is to go on and prosper lords, merchants, and others must be a little more considerate, and in accordance with the times.

Prince of Wales is so called because the mine is held direct from His Royal Highness, and is one of the largest grants, as we hope one day to see it one of the best mines, in Cornwall.

The tin ore at West Frances yields 120 lbs. of tin to the ton; that of Dolcoath and East Pool about 90 lbs. The shaft will be complete at West Frances in about eight months, when very large returns will be made, and shares go very high. This we have said before.

It is interesting, in these depressed times, to see three lead mines pay dividends—Great Laxey, Roman Gravels, and Leadhills.

The lode at New Caradon is getting away from the cross-course, and is now 3 ft. wide, and producing some rich stones of yellow copper ore.

The lode in the 102 east, at Prince of Wales, continues worth 22l. per fathom.

Parys Mine was never "abandoned," in the ordinary, or in any other sense of the word. Neither is it the fact that this firm or the old one ever "undertook the working of it" under the circumstances named, or under any other. Nor did the late Mr. John Taylor, that we are aware of, ever "castigate" as either in print or anywhere else, for what we wrote respecting the mine in the Mining Journal.

Now for the facts as we learnt them at the time and have never heard contradicted. Messrs. Taylor applied for a reduction of royalty, which was refused; they then, under a clause in the lease, gave notice of surrender, thinking this would bring the reduction required. The lords still refused and took the "surrender." New leases were then obtained by some Manchester gentlemen, and these were offered in London, among others, to two of the directors and largest shareholders in Van, then in its great prosperity; two of these directors visited the mine with others, and from what they saw and heard from practical agents who had inspected the property they became so impressed with its great value, that not only did they give a large sum in shares and cash for the leases, but paid Messrs. Taylor upwards of 10,000l. for valuation of plant, machinery, &c., and also subscribed the whole working capital without asking the public for a single penny. The concern was in 12,000 shares only, of 3l. each. Mr. Watson was asked to join the direction, and paid 600l., for 200 shares at 3l. each for the privilege. These shares, or their equivalent, in the new company he still holds, and the "firm" are still the largest shareholders in the company.

Now let us see what the mine, which, under some strange misapprehension of last week, was so strangely referred to, and was also stated to have been given up by Mr. Taylor "as worked out and worthless" has since done. The Parys Company sold the "blue-stone" part for 5000l. to Morfa Du, and they have raised and sold copper and other ores to the value of 79,391l., and paid 5000l. royalty to the lords; but the mine was taken over it made a profit the first month; but as copper dropped, and the price of ore fell 2l. per ton at least, it was found impossible to meet the costs, the ores being of a low percentage. But the grand speculation of the company (which had been commenced by Messrs. Taylor), and which created unusual interest in Wales and elsewhere, was to drive a level (the 90 south) under the great open-cast, from which upwards of 5,000,000l. sterling had been realised. All trials to sink to any depth below the bottom of the open-cast had failed, for the water eat up all the pumps—just as it now eats up old iron in pits, and yields about 1000l. a-year in copper precipitate. This great experiment of the new company occupied some years, and cost many thousands of pounds. It did not meet with the success anticipated, but it opened up some good lodes; and a short time ago it was estimated that the ores discovered in the mine, chiefly in the Carreg-y-dol lode, were worth over 30,000l., but of too low a percentage to raise and sell at a profit as ores. The company have also about 20,000 tons of native ochre discovered, and this sells, when worked, at about 2l. per ton, and gives a good profit.

During the last seven or eight months, therefore, negotiations have been going on with the lords for a new lease, with a view to amalgamate with the Mona Mining and Smelting Company, and by a combination of the three mines of Mona, Parys, and Morfa Du it has been estimated that by smelting the poorer ores, and utilising all the various products, including bluestone, for which there is a demand, a large annual profit may be made. It is singular, too, that on the very day we read the remarks we have been referring to the approved draft agreement with the lords was also handed to us to read. We hope therefore, it will not be long before the grand old mines, which never ought to have been separated, may united tell a better tale.

Meetings of the shareholders may shortly be held to carry out the amalgamation scheme, and we are not alone in believing that with the Mona Smelting and other Works for poor ores, and by utilising in ways proposed the various products of Parys—ochre, copper ores precipitate, bluestone, &c.—the Amalgamated Company will be one of the best speculations of the day. It will benefit the lords, the neighbourhood of the mines, and the shareholders. And in Parys and Morfa Du present shareholders will get a fully paid-up share of 1l. each for every share they now hold in payment of 3s. each in 12 instalments. The amount thus raised will pay all debts and find working capital. The shares offered to the public will be 1l. each. More we cannot say at present.

DEFUNCT AND DYING PUBLIC COMPANIES.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, SEPT. 30.

The Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies has given notice, pursuant to s. 7 (4) of 43 Vict., ch. 19 (Companies Act, 1880), that the names of the undermentioned companies have been this day (Sept. 30) struck off the register, and that such companies are hereby dissolved:—

(NOTE.—An asterisk prefixed to a name signifies that another company with the same or similar title is believed to be carrying on business at the present time.)

McCoys Hill Silver Mining, McKenzie Patent Gas Coal, MacMillan's Patent Clinch Button, Maesycwmer Gas, Malaga Lead, Manchester Aquarium, Manchester Mercantile, Manchester Orange Hall, Manchester Suburban Tramways, Mariners' Finance Bank, Marshbrook Spinning, Marylebone Mercury, Medway Gault, Brick, and Cement, Mersey Mining, Mercantile Financial, Mercantile Union Bank, Merioneth Consols Mining, Merioneth Mining, *Mersey Lighterage, Metropolitan and Provincial Co-operative, Metropolitan and Suburban Land, Metropolitan Patent Starch, Metropolitan Press, Metropolitan Theatre, Middlesbrough Wrought Nail, Mid-Moonta Copper Mining, Mignot's Ice and Refrigerating Machine, Millom and Holborn Hill Gas, Minas Geraes Gold, Mineral Colours Manufacturing, Mineral Estates, Mineral Phosphates Refining, Mines Syndicate, Mold Green Gas, Mole's Patent Boot, Molina Copper, Montague and Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing, Morfa Iron Ore, Mortgage Insurance, Mountain Chief Mining of Utah, Mount Dalby Silver-Lead Mining, Mutual Coal.

Nailstone Colliery, Nantwich Tannery, Nant-y-Ricket Copper and Lead Mining, National Agency, National Swimming Baths, National Tontine, Neillherry Planting and Fibre, Netherby Steam Cultivation, New Atlanta Silver Mining, New Atlantic Telegraph, Newfoundland Mining, New Gas Generator, New Injebreck Silver-Lead Mining, Newport (Oregon) Coal, New Tannery of England, New Van Mining, New Zealand Investment, New Zealand Land and Coal (registered June 19, 1872), New Zealand Real Property and Gold Mining Investment, North American Neuchatel Rock Paving, North American Trust and Agency, North Atlantic Cable, Northern Titanic Iron Ore and Smelting, North Lonsdale Printing and Publishing, North Lonsdale Steamship, North of England Newspaper and General Printing, North of Ireland Iron Ore, North Pacific (Koskeemo Sound, Vancouver Island) Coal and Land, North Wales Mineral Phosphate, Norway Trading, *Nottingham Tramways.

Official Executorship, Old Brentford Brewery, Oldham Shoeing Forge, Old Silkstone Colliery, Oporto, Charente, and Cadiz Pure Wine and Spirit, Ordnance Gun Cotton, Oriental Ice, Otley Steam Flour Mill, Ottoman National Brick and Pottery, Overseal Colliery, Overton and Bangor Gas, Coke, Coal, and Lime.

Paris and Vienna Bread, Patent Bread Making Machine, Patent British Asphalt, Patent Building Materials, Patent Concentrated Animal Manure, Patent Cork, Patent Gunpowder, Patent Ligneous Fibre, Patent Marine Inventions, Patent Victoria Stone, Patent Waterproof and Washable Paper Hanging, Patent Water Repellent, Paterson Barber and Co., Paul Tepler and Co., Pavy's Patent Felted Fabric, Penmoyle Sea Green Slate, Pen-y-Henblas Lead Mining, Pen-y-fog Iron Mining, Peterborough and Huntingdonshire Standard, &c., Philippine and Laura Mining, Phoenix Quicksilver Mining, Pictou, Pictou Rhaidar Slab and Slate Quarries, Pittsburg Gold Mining, Plastic Wood, Plym Head China-Clay and Mica Works, Press Gas and Coke, *Press Club, Property Improvement, Black and White, Provincial Rent Guarantee, Prudhoe District Gas, Publishing, Quebec Iron.

Radcliffe and Pilkington Public Hall, Railway Works, Reading Co-operative Clothing, Reafadda Mining, Remy's Pianoforte and Organ, Renishaw Silver Mining, Richardson's Improved Patent Pneumatic Loom, Riddell's Paper Patents, Riverdale Steamship, Robert Booth and Co., Rochdale Times and General Printing, Roman Public Works, Rowley Head Mining, Royal Forester Colliery, Rugby Portland Cement, Russell's Patent Filter, Russian China Tea, Russian Copper, Russian Neuchatel Rock Paving, Ryhope Gas.

*St. George's Loan and Advance, St. James' Library, St. Lawrence, Victoria, and Valentine Amalgamated Mining, San Pedro and Agra Land Grants, Sawdust Powder, Scarborough Sub-Tramway, Aquarium, and Improvement, Schenouah Marble, Scientific Dress-cutting, Scunthorpe, Iron, Self-Registering Omnibus, Sergipe (Brazil) Sugar Refinery, Serrinha Tin, Seville, Huella, and Rio Tinto Railway, Sewage Gano, Seyssel-Volant-Perrette Mine, *Silver Hill Consols Mining, Silver Plume Mining, Silver Star Mining, Smyrna Vineyards and Brandy Distillery, Snowdrift Silver Mining and Reduction, Société Générale Des Engrais de Paris, South African Diamond Fields, South African Gold Fields, South African Silver and Copper Mining, South Brazilian Railway, South Cleveland Ironworks, Southern and Western Fire Insurance, Southern India, South Lancashire Land, South London Cemetery, South Shropshire Railway, South Staffordshire Ironworks, South Utah Mining, South Wales Peat and Peat Charcoal, South Yorkshire Recreation and Amusement Grounds, Sovereign Gold and Silver Mining of California, Spalding and South Lincolnshire Mutual Plate Glass Insurance, Spanish Zinc, Staffordshire Galvanising and Corrugated Iron, Stamford Terra Cotta (Blashfield's), *Star and Garter (Richmond) Limited. This company is not the same as the "Star and Garter, Limited," still carrying on business at Richmond). Star Omnibus and Posting, Staveley Lead Mining, Steam Fuel and Fire Light, Sthenikon, Suffolk Masonic Hall, Sundside and Merryfield Lead Mining, Surrey Masonic Hall, Swansea Bituminous Colliery and Fire-Clay.

Talgarth Gas, Taliesin Mining, Tanner's Cigar Machine, Temperance Laundry, Thames Ship Building, Graving Docks, and Ironworks, Thistle Newspaper, Tolyabe Silver Mining, Tontine Loan Fund, Torquay Marine Aquarium, Totland Bay Land and Building, Tours, Nantes, and Paimboeuf Railway, Tramway Car and Works, Transmere Coal, Trans-Pacific Steam Navigation, Transvaal, Trinidad Asphalt, Bitumen, and Oil, Tróodos Hotel and Sanitarium, Truro Lead Mining, Twerton Colliery, Twickenham Gas Light and Coke, Tyzack's Patent Worm-Windlass Engineering.

Undercliffe (Isle of Wight) Hotel, United British Asphalt, United Wine Growers of Hungary, Utah Silver Mining.

Vachwen Silver-Lead Mining, Valparaiso Waterworks (registered Aug. 24, 1871), Volberg Mining, Volunteer Chronicle and Reserve Forces Gazette Newspaper.

Walsall Arboretum and Lake, Warwickshire Portland Cement, Weardale and St. Germans Amalgamated Stone Quarries, Wear Engine Works, Weekly Tenements Investment, Welsh Ironworks, Wensleydale Iron, West All-y-Crib Silver-Lead Mining, West End Co-operative, West End Supply, West Indian Produce Manufacturing, West Llangynog Silver-Lead Mine, West Milwr Silver-Lead Mining, West Swansea Colliery, Wholesale Unadulterated Wine, Wigan Alkali, Wigan Omnibus, William Sulley and Co., Willman's Island Phosphate, Wiltshire Bacon Curing, Winamuck Silver Mining of Utah, Winter Season Italian Opera, Wisconsin Mercantile, Withy and Co., Woodley Silver-Lead Mining, Yorkshire Literary Union.

From Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS:—Although a good, quiet *bona fide* business has been going forward, the markets have presented no favourable features during the week. The condition has been correctly described as stagnant, and old experienced speculators smile—and that very naturally, too—at the uneasiness exhibited by the young adventurers who ought never to have dealt in stocks and shares at all. A large class of the community are only fit for "something very certain." A stated salary at so much per annum is the best for them. Whenever they go for more, they make a venture over which they lose their senses when events go a little against them. It is certainly and very seriously passing strange that there are so many who will not or cannot learn anything. In times like these fortunes are made and lost by acting in seasons of severe depression like this—most certainly lost by the sellers, and as certainly made by the buyers. Judging from the past, it must be conceded that there are now many first-class speculative securities which are perfectly safe to buy. It is not honest to work upon the fears of the holders of such securities in times like these. They should rather be induced to take a 12 months' holiday, and when they returned how different would they find quotations and dividends, and everything. The reason why we take such a cheerful view is that there can be no reasonable doubt as to the causes of this depression being purely temporary. It cannot be denied indeed that causes of depression are always temporary. As to tin, copper, and iron we must lessen the cost of production, and seek out richer deposits. Miners must look a little further ahead, and not be in such a hurry to take away all the ore ground they

meet with. This is the way to get ready for higher prices and better trade. If we do this we shall, in the not far future, be very thankful for the present pinch. Of course there are professional alarmists. It is their business to try and make all believe that never again shall we be able to command prosperity. These gentlemen are our old friends the "bears," who just now are having a good time of it. But, unfortunately for their reputation, they have always been false prophets, and the less *bona fide* investors have to do with them the better. But what do we now hear of these speculators for the fall? Is it that they are anxiously closing their accounts? No doubt there is some truth in the rumours which are afloat, and we can only congratulate them on their foresight. They have managed to cause a sharp fall in quotations, but whether the fall has not been so sharp as to cause a sudden and to many an unwelcome rebound remains to be seen. It is noteworthy that certain mining shares have improved even in the face of events we have touched upon; but the reason is easily found in the exceptional prospects of the undertakings. Mining in Cornwall will receive a new impulse in consequence of the success of a district now in its infancy, but being rendered famous for the extraordinary richness of its deposits and remarkably low cost of production. This district has made exceedingly large profits with metals much lower than at present, and can do so again, as will be conclusively proved at the meetings of certain mines to be held next month. Probably the next mine in this district to enter the Dividend List will be Trevaunance, and the next Polberron.

COPPER.—Messrs. RICKARDS and BEE (Oct. 9) write:—Copper remains very steady, and it is probable we have practically reached the bottom as regards price. Figures, showing extraordinary consumption and decreasing stocks would seem to justify a much higher range of values than those now ruling. Uncertainty as regards the American production, and the total collapse of speculation, are probably the reasons which prevent a considerable advance. With reference to the former of these causes, it is authoritatively stated in some quarters that American production has already fallen off, and at present rates must fall off to a still greater extent. If this be so, the prospects of copper should be very satisfactory to holders.

THE COAL TRADE.

Mr. J. B. SCOTT, the Registrar of the London Coal Market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coals into and from the port and district of London by sea, railway, and canal during September, 1884:—

By Sea.	Ships.	Tons.	By Railway and Canal.	Tons.	cwt.
Newcastle	211	197,831	London & N.-Western	133,271	11
Sunderland	91	71,010	Great Northern	113,189	0
Seaham	38	22,803	Great Western	71,187	0
Hartlepool	38	16,429	Midland	198,560	0
Middlesbrough	7	3,339	Great Eastern	64,998	3
Scotch	7	40,518	South-Western	7,160	19
Welsh	42	6,226	South-Eastern	1,956	18
Yorkshire	28	11,833	Grand Junction Canal	855	5
Small coal, cinders	18	1,151			
Colonial	1	151			

Total 472 369,940
Imports—Sept. 1883 381 306,168

Imports—Sept. 1884 472 369,940
Imports—Sept. 1883 381 306,168

By Sea. Ships. Tons. By Railway and Canal. Tons. cwt.
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1884. 385. 2,992,999 Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1883. 5. 119,012 5
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1883. 36. 5. 2,833,693 Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1884. 4. 971,242 9

Increase—1884 270 159,306 Decrease—1884 147,769 16

Exports. Tons. cwt.
Railway-borne coal passing "in transitu" through district..... 115,830
Sea-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts,
or to the coast beyond limits by railway..... 69,554
Ditto sent beyond limits by railway..... 15,484
Ditto by canal and inland navigation..... 1,070= 88,108
Railway-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to
foreign parts, or to the coast..... 21,970
Ditto by rail beyond district..... 180= 22,130
Ditto by canal and inland navigation..... 180= 22,130
Sea-borne coal brought into port and exported in same ships..... 756
Total quantity of coal conveyed beyond limits of coal duty district
during September, 1884..... 224,824
Ditto, during September, 1883..... 230,368

Comparative Statement, 1883 and 1884.
Total distribution of coal from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1884..... 2,188,799
Total distribution of coal from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1883..... 2,094,560

Increase in the present year..... 94,219
General Statement, 1883 and 1884.
Increase in coals exported during present year..... 94,219
Deduct { Increase in coals imported (sea-borne) 159,306
Less decrease in coals imported (railway and canal) 147,769= 11,557

Total decrease in trade within the London district during present year 82,682

SPANISH IRON ORE SHIPMENTS.

Messrs. T. and E. S. BELL, of Bilbao, favour us with the following statement of the total amount of ore shipped from that port from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1884:—

	Tons.	Tons.
Wales	392,384	
Newport	280,921	
Port Talbot	8,541	
Swansea	62,606	
Britonferry	7,623	
Portchawl	12,999	
Mostyn	777=	765,851
Cleveland District	168,873	
Middlesbrough	187,604	
Stockton	38,526	
Sunderland	25,434	
West Hartlepool	22,608=	443,045
Glasgow	243,032	
Grangemouth	10,110	
Ardrossan	17,180	
Boness	7,537	
Ayr	3,115=	280,974
Workington	2,991	
Garston	1,319=	4,310
Other parts of England	2,422	
Total shipped to Great Britain	1,496,602	
Belgium	35,718	
Antwerp	75,875=	111,593
Dunkerque	108,898	
Bayonne	50,182	
Boulogne	59,036	
La Rochelle	39,925	
Bordeaux	4,074	
St. Nazaire	49,542	
Basse Indre	214	
Hennebont	1,084=	312,955
Rotterdam	367,821	
Amsterdam	57,702=	425,523
America	New York	1,672
Corsica	Bastia	2,629
Total shipped to other countries	854,372	
" " Great Britain	1,496,602	
Total shipped from Bilbao	2,350,974	
Total shipped from Jan. 1, 1883, to Sept. 30, 1883	2,604,665	
Decrease, 1883, 253,691 tons.		

Bilbao, Oct. 7.—There is nothing new to report in the iron ore market here. Business is stagnant, and stocks are very large. Though prices are so low very few steamers arrive. There is some talk of taking off the quarantine, which may induce more tonnage to come. Prices are nominal.

NEW WEST CARADON.—The branch of ore discovered on Menadu last week is holding good, and is of the same value as last reported. A similar branch on this lode in West Caradon, many years ago, led to a very rich bunch of ore, which yielded over 40,000 tons of ore. The shareholders will do well to keep this fact in mind during the progress of the works.

WHEEL BENNY.—The 32-ft. wheel is now completed, and preparations are being made to sink the shaft to the 14, below the deep adit, on the champion lode, where great deposits of mineral are expected, similar to what opened out in the Devon Great Consols 40 years ago. The rainy season has now commenced, and the stamps are again at work. A burning-house, flues, and stack have also been secured, so that the ores can be utilised, and greatly increased returns made. The 36-ft. and 32-ft. water-wheels are in excellent working order.

NORTON, HERBERT, AND CO.

L LANELLY,

SUPPLY MINING COALS, SMOKELESS STEAM COALS, AND ANTHRACITE STEAM COALS, F.O.B., AT L LANELLY AND BURRY PORT, AND DELIVERED IN TRUCK LOADS AT ANY RAILWAY STATION.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS, ESTATE AGENTS, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.

SURVEYS and PLANS of ESTATES, large or small, made at a fixed charge of One Shilling per acre anywhere in the kingdom.

Address, T. G. ALDERSON, Land Surveyor, 10, Queen's Grove, Nottingham.

LOCOMOTIVES MADE AND REPAIRED. Special sheds for overhauling and storing if required when completed. ESTIMATES GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE.

W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD.

WILLIAM ELMORE (LIMITED).

OFFERS WANTED FOR TWO, FOUR, OR SIX DEBENTURES of £50 each. For prospectus of the company, see *Mining Journal* of May 26, 1883. No reasonable offer will be refused. Money wanted. Address, "Dynamo," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

COPPER ORE.

Containing 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. Copper.

WANTED, 150 TONS PER MONTH FOR TEN YEARS.—Reply, stating price, with average samples, to "Copper, 16, Queen Victoria-street, E.C."

NEW TERRAS MINE.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED SHARES, or any less number.—State lowest price and full particulars, by letter, to THOMAS WILLIAMS, 110, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young Mechanical and Mining Engineer; two years at the School of Mines at Freiberg; three years' experience as Assistant in a large Mine in Spain; practical Surveyor and Analyst; corresponds and speaks fluently French, Spanish, and German, acquired abroad; excellent certificates and references. Address, "St. Inst. C. E.," care of R. MEDLEY, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

WANTED, a FEW CAPITALISTS to join in SECURING some very valuable GOLD MINING and LAND PROPERTIES, from which large profits can be made. For particulars apply to THOMAS CORNISH, M.E., care of MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, INFORMATION as to the BEST FORMS of AMERICAN MAGNETIC ORE SEPARATORS which have been successfully used in dealing with Copper Ores containing a large percentage of Iron. Address, "A. B.," care of Messrs. Street and Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED TO PUSH FIRST-CLASS MACHINERY OILS commanding a large and successful sale. Liberal commission. Address, "Box 201," Post Office, Liverpool.

PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEER, who has had several years' experience in various parts of Europe, America, and Africa, is OPEN to a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Thoroughly experienced in Rock Drills, Automatic Dressing Machinery, Pumping, Winding, Assaying, and Surveying. Speaks French and German. Unexceptional references. Age 41. Address, "M. E.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—MINES INVESTMENT SYNDICATE. Capital £20,000, in £10 Shares. For Purchasing Shares in Sound Companies at low prices, and taking advantage of any rise, thereby realising large profits. For full particulars address, Mr. JOHN L. M. FRASER, M.E., Greenfields, Wrexham.

AN ENGLISHMAN (26), residing at Bilbao, DESIRES EMPLOYMENT by an English company or otherwise in Spain. Mining and general business experience; Spanish and shorthand; best references. Address, "Y. A.," care of Don Francisco Castillo, Bilbao, Spain.

LONDON METAL MERCHANT, with an extensive connection on the Continent, wants to correspond with Merchants or Agents about SALE and PURCHASE of OLD METALS, especially Copper, Gun Metal, Brass, &c. Address, "D. L.," at C. H. May and Co.'s, 78, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

SILVER HILL MINE, CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.—(To Shareholders of the above-named Company before being wound-up in Liquidation by order of the Stannaries Court, Truro, Cornwall.) The aforesaid Mine having resumed operations for developing the resources of this valuable property in the reduced number of 12,000 shares, an OFFER IS NOW MADE to late shareholders for continuing their holdings on liberal terms if at once applied for. See reports in *Mining Journal*. Address, Mr. WILLIAM POOL, 4, Western-road, Gresham-road, Brixton, London, S.W.

MINING ENGINEER.

ALEX DEL MAR,

Mining Engineer, late Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, Mining Commissioner for the United States Monetary Commission, Author of a "History of the Precious Metals," &c. 120, SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Cable Address: "Del Mar, San Francisco."

WM. BREDEMEYER,

MINING, CONSULTING, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, ROOM No. 11, HOOPER ELDRIDGE'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

United States Mineral Surveyor for Utah and Idaho, Notary Public, Geological Examination, Reports on Mining Properties; Surveys Mines, Railroads, and Canals, and Superintends the Workings of the same. Prepares Estimates and Plans for Opening and Working Mines. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Address, P. O. Box, 1157, Salt Lake City, Utah.

JOHN ROBERTSON, F.S.A., MINING AND CONSULTING ENGINEER, LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

Mines and Mining Claims carefully examined, Assays made of their Ores, and reliable Reports furnished. Mining Properties bought and sold on commission. Has special facilities for respecting properties in Mexico. References by permission:—L. P. BROWN, Esq., Las Vegas, New Mexico; Don P. A. MANZANARES, Las Vegas, New Mexico; His Excellency H. M. HOYT, Esq., Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.; H. S. PIERCE, Esq., Banker, Scranton, Pa.; Hon. JOHN HANDLEY, President Judge 45th Judicial District, Scranton, Pa.; N. H. SHAFER, Esq., Cashier Third National Bank, Scranton, Pa.; E. B. STURGES, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Scranton, Pa.; E. W. WESTON, Esq., General Agent Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Providence, Pa.; Hon. Sir JOHN F. CLARKE, Baronet, Tiltshire, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; R. L. CHANCE, Esq., Birmingham, England; JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., 17, Tottenhouse-yard, London.

THOMAS CORNISH, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER. Mines Inspected and Reported on. Advice on Mining Management and Investment. Twenty-five years' practical experience in Australia. Author of "Gold Mining: its Results and its Requirements." "Our Gold Supply: its Effects on Finance, Trade, Commerce, and Industries." "A Trip to Colorado," &c. Address, care of MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

DYNAMITE (ELECTRIC) EXPLODERS AND ELECTRIC MINE BELLS.

"The Telegraph Bells and Indicators you fitted for us in 1871 are still going admirably. It is, indeed, the soundest work we have yet seen, and the trifling cost of maintenance leaves no doubt that for all Mining and Commercial purposes the Electric system holds a decided advantage over all others for efficiency and durability."

LARGE BELL, PUSH, 50 YARDS INSULATED WIRE, and BATTERY complete on receipt of 25s. Suitable for easily communicating between distances.

Architects, Builders, Mining Engineers, Gas Fitters, and others desirous of using Electric Bells can be supplied with all the necessary stores and instructions for fitting. Estimates given for supplying and fitting Electric Bells, Lightning Conductors, Fire Telegraphs, Speaking Tubes, &c., on application. Vulcanised India-rubber and Canvas Hose, Special Tubing for Acids, Gas, and Chemicals, India-rubber Mats, Valves, Washers, Sheet, Rings, &c. Gutta Percha and Ebonite goods. Signals for Shafts, &c.

The Trade and Shippers supplied. Catalogue on application.
PATENT ELECTRIC GAS LIGHTER, 21s., carriage paid.
Our new **PATENT ELECTRIC GAS LIGHTER**, having no battery, is practically inexhaustible.

ELECTRIC LAMPS for TABLE or OFFICE use.

FRANCIS AND CO.,
EAGLE TELEGRAPH WORKS, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.

MINING TELEGRAPHS ERECTED.

QUICKSILVER-WAVE AMALGAMATOR COMPANY, LIMITED. (MOON'S PATENT.)

Private individuals or companies having ores or auriferous tailings are invited to send samples, in bulk, to be tested; and the company undertake that the results obtained by them will be, at least equalled, in regular working.

The company has published a new Pamphlet, with sketch of Amalgamator, and full particulars; and now offer for subscription a limited number of shares of £10 each.

Copies of Pamphlet and of Prospectus to be had on application at the company's offices.

27, THROGMORTON STREET, BANK, E.C.
WORKS—17, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD.

STANDARD ORE CRUSHER—UNIVERSAL PULVERISER.
FOR SALE, the STANDARD ORE CRUSHER, 12 x 6, with Elastic Steel Connecting Rod.
Also, ONE 20 inch UNIVERSAL PULVERISER. Will reduce to powder any refractory material, wet or dry, Tin Ores, Quartz, &c.
Apply—
C. E. HALL, STANDARD IRONWORKS, SHEFFIELD.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS.
FOR SALE, a PLANT of ROCK-DRILLING MACHINERY, quite new, comprising—
ONE AIR-COMPRESSING ENGINE, with 12 inch cylinders, 3 and 3½ in. rock drills, stretcher bars, &c., &c. Our Machines have been driving levels in hard rock 3 to 4 fathoms per week forward. Contracts undertaken.
Address—WARSOP AND HILL, NOTTINGHAM.

FIT SINKING, WINDING COAL, PUMPING, &c.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, 25-horse power, with or without link motion reversing gear; a 14-horse power Ditto, also gear to wind and pump.
A 9 H. P. VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear (winding drum if required).
A 6 ft. pan MORTAR MILL, VERTICAL ENGINE, and BOILER combined, on carriage and travelling wheels.
Apply to—
BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

TO MINING COMPANIES AND OTHERS:
FOR SALE, CHEAP, a quantity of NEW and PERFECT IRON RAILS, 16 lbs. and 20 lbs. per yard, ex Stock, in lots of 10 tons and upwards, on trucks at works in Wales.
Apply to JOHN H. AUSTIN and Co., 90, Cannon-street, London.

NORWEGIAN ORES.—CHROME ORE, PYRITES, COPPER ORE, IRON ORE, COBALT, and NICKEL ORE, &c., FOR SALE.
Apply to Mr. H. T. HORNEMAN, Mining Engineer, Thronthjem, Norway.

MICHELL AND TREGONING'S PATENT PULVERISER.
F. BARTLE AND CO., of BASSET FOUNDRY, CARN BREA, have much pleasure in announcing that they have become the PURCHASERS of an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of the ABOVE PATENT; and are, therefore, in a position to SUPPLY this FIRST-CLASS PULVERISER direct from their own Works at the shortest notice, and of guaranteed workmanship.
This Pulveriser has won several Medals, and has an unrivalled and increasing reputation for durability, cheapness, and dispatch.
Further particulars on application.
All descriptions of Mining Machinery for home and foreign parts Faggotting, Smithery, and Fitting in all its Branches.

AUSTRALASIAN GOLD, TIN, COPPER, COAL, ANTIMONY, and other MINES REPORTED ON for public companies or private shareholders by
WILLIAM NICHOLAS, F.G.S.,
Lecturer on Mining, University, Melbourne, Consulting Mining Engineer, Exchange, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

MINE "EL CUALAO,"
GUAYANA, VENEZUELA.
32,200 SHARES.

Gold in bars produced in the month of August, 1884, and re-mitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., London—15,594.12 ozs.
DIVIDEND distributed per Share, 28 francs.
(Signed) A. LICCONI, President.
(Signed) VICTOR J. GRILLET, Treasurer.

THE CANADA PACIFIC IRON AND STEEL RAIL COMPANY.
The Subscriber is desirous of opening communication with some party in England for the purpose of organising the above company.
One thousand acres of red hematite ore not far from the line of the C. P. R.
Address, HUBERT C. JONES, Solicitor, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.

ALEXANDER SMITH, M. Inst. C.E., CONSULTING ENGINEER and VALUER of IRONWORKS, MINING, RAILWAY, ENGINEERING, and other PROPERTY, PLANT, and MACHINERY.
PRIORY STREET, DUDLEY
AND
4, BURLINGTON CHAMBERS, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. SMITH has been retained for nearly 20 years by some of the most prominent firms, and has conducted many of the largest valuations that have taken place in the kingdom.
Valuations for Stock Taking or any other purpose upon very reasonable terms.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEEL JEWELL MINING COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before the 18th day of October instant, to SEND IN their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of their SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to FREDERICK MARSHALL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, within the said Stannaries.
FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, this 9th day of October, 1884.

In the High Court of Justice.
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION.
(DIVORCE.)
To JOHN PENBERTHY, late of 23, Selby-road, Anerley, in the County of Surrey.

TAKE NOTICE, that a Citation bearing date the 21st day of August, 1884, has issued at the instance of ANITA PENBERTHY, of Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, citing you to appear within eight days after publication hereof, and to answer the Petition filed by the said ANITA PENBERTHY, praying for a DISSOLUTION of HER MARRIAGE with you, the said JOHN PENBERTHY; and such Citation contains an intimation that, in default of your so doing, the Court will proceed to hear the said Petition, proved in due course of law, and to pronounce sentence thereon, your absence notwithstanding, and a further intimation that for the purpose aforesaid, you are to attend in person, or by your Solicitor, at the Divorce Registry, at Somerset House, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, and there to enter an appearance in a book provided for that purpose, without which you will not be allowed to address the Court in person, or by Counsel, at any stage of the proceedings in the Cause.
EDWARD F. JENNER, Registrar.
BOLTON, ROBBINS, BUSK, and CO., 45, Lincoln's Inn-fields, in the County of Middlesex, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

1875—M. 160.
In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division.
Mr. JUSTICE CHITTY.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD SURFACE AND MINERAL PROPERTY.

THE MIERS ESTATE, in the parishes of Cadocston-Juxta-Neath and Llangwili, otherwise Llangwili, consisting of the manors of Killybell and Neath Ultra, and Caerwren, together with about 2656A. 0B. 37P. of arable, pasture, and common land, several rich veins of the coal and other minerals for which the South Wales coal field is celebrated, with valuable collieries in active operation, and connected with the Midland and Great Western Railway systems. The surface is divided into farms of convenient extent, with suitable buildings, some of which are situated at the top of the Vale of Neath, far-famed for its beautiful scenery, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY

MESSRS. STEPHENSON AND ALEXANDER, the Auctioneers appointed with the approval of Mr. JUSTICE CHITTY, the Judge to whose Court this cause is attached, at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, on TUESDAY, the 14th October next, at Two P.M.
Fuller particulars may be obtained from Messrs. TALBOT and TASKER, solicitors, 47, Bedford-row, London; Messrs. GRIFFITH and CORBETT, solicitors, Cardiff; Messrs. TOBE, JANEWAYS, and Co., solicitors, 38, Bedford-row, London; Messrs. UPTON, ATKY, and UPTON, solicitors, 14, Austin Friars, London, E.C.; Messrs. PRITCHARD, ENGLFIELD, and Co., solicitors, Painters' Hall, Little Trinity-lane, London, E.C.; Mr. J. O. JONES, Mining Engineer, 34, Wine-street, Swansea; Mr. JAMES KEMP THORNE, solicitor, Neath; and Mr. D. HESK, Cardiff-street, Aberdare; of the Auctioneers, at Cardiff; and at the place of sale.

In the High Court of Justice.

IN LIQUIDATION.

ABERDUNA LEAD MINES (LIMITED).

THE LIQUIDATOR is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the MINING RIGHTS, extending over about 150 acres, situated in the parish of Llannerf, in the county of Denbigh, close to the Western Railway, together with the

MACHINERY, PLANT, TOOLS, AND EFFECTS.

The mine is thoroughly equipped. Engine-shaft sunk to 125 yards. Best discovery of lead made at last level driven out from the shaft at the depth indicated.

Tenders will be received by Mr. WILLIAM THEOBALD, the Official Liquidator, on or before Twelve o'clock on Monday, the 27th October, 1884, at the offices of Messrs. THEOBALD BROTHERS and MIAL, F.O.A., 27, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.

Applications for Orders of Inspection of the Mines and Forms of Tender may be obtained of the Official Liquidator; and particulars and conditions of sale may be had of R. CHANDLER, Esq., Solicitor, 66, Bishopgate-street Within, E.C.; Mr. RUPERT PRINCE, at the Mines, Mold; or of the Liquidator, WILLIAM THEOBALD, Esq. (Theobald Brothers and Mial), Chartered Accountant, 25, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1884, NOON.

VERY VALUABLE MINE MACHINERY, PLANT, AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

At NORTH PENSTRUTHAL MINE, in the parish of Gwensnap, near Llaner, about one mile from Redruth, Cornwall.

MR. W. T. DAVEY, Auctioneer, Redruth, has been favoured with instructions TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, October 21st next, at Twelve o'clock, at the above Mine, the WHOLE of the FIRST-CLASS

MACHINERY, PLANT, AND MATERIALS

THE FOLLOWING, COMPRISING:—

ONE good 50 in. cylinder Cornish PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 15 ft. stroke, with first piece of main rod; two excellent Cornish boilers, with fittings, 12 tons and 10 tons respectively.
ONE 23 in. cylinder horizontal WINDING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke (crank shaft and fly wheel, air pump and condenser), nearly new, by Harvey and Co., with extended bed plate, and 18 in. air compressor, cylinder 6 ft. stroke; one new 18 in. air cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, to replace present one; one 10 ton Cornish boiler and fittings.
ONE 31 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 9 ft. stroke, with two excellent fly wheels, and one 10 ton Cornish boiler and fittings; two nearly new stamps axes (32 heads), with arms, braces, &c., complete; ten round boulders, with driving gear, stands, stays, &c.; two excellent air receivers, about 3 tons; dry tube, &c., about 3 tons; about 300 fms. of 3 in. iron air pipes, with faced flanges; one double power winch; one 4 ton boiler; three 3½ in. rock boring machine drills, three stretcher bars, with clamps; one 80 ft. shears, with sheaves; three balance bolts; shaft tackle, &c.; 160 fms. rods, 12 to 7 in.; 60 fms. superior flat rods, with travelling wheels, &c., complete; 270 fms. of pitwork of various sizes, from 7 to 12 in., including H and door pieces and poles; 250 fms. 3 in. circular steel wire rope; 35 fms. of 1½ in. iron bucket rods; 200 fms. iron stay ladders; 100 fms. ladders, various sizes; a quantity of staples and glands; fagotted and hammered rod plates; chain; railroad iron; smith and miners' tools; new steel and iron; wood sheds; casing planks; useful timber and other materials in general use in mines; account house furniture and other effects.
The foregoing machinery, plant, and materials will be first offered in One Lot, and if not sold will immediately be put up in Lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
The machinery and materials will be found in first-class working condition, and up to the stoppage of the mine the engines, boilers, &c., were maintained in thoroughly efficient working order.
The engines were regularly indicated by Messrs. Hocking and Son, and presented very good indicator diagrams.

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED.

To view, apply to the Agents on the Mine; and for further particulars to Mr. E. ASHMEAD, the Secretary, 2, Drapers' Gardens, London; or to the Auctioneer, 4, Station Hill, Redruth.—1st October, 1884.

TOWNSHIP OF GWYDYR, NEAR LLANRWST, NORTH WALES.
THE D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

MR. F. M. WHITTINGHAM WILL SELL, by order of the Liquidator, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of October, 1884, at Two o'clock P.M., precisely according to the conditions of sale to be produced at time and place of sale, the WHOLE of the

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

Belonging to the D'Erresby Mountain Mining Company (Limited), together with the LEGAL and EQUITABLE INTEREST in the LEASE on which the mine belonging to this company is worked, AS A GOING CONCERN.

There will be included in the sale one 10 horse power semi-portable steam engine, with pumping and winding gear; winding drum; one 30 ft. diameter water wheel; one portable engine for drawing; one Cornish crusher; one Blake's stone breaker; two sets of self-acting jiggers; tram wagons; kibbles; 70 fms. of ½ in. diameter steel wire rope; pumps; rods; and all other machinery and materials belonging to the company; including a variety of useful materials for the continued working of the mine.

Held under lease from the Baroness Willoughby D'Erresby, from Nov. 30, 1877, for 21 years, at an annual rent of £106 per annum, or a royalty of 1-12th on ores raised, and an additional charge of £5 for use of reservoir.

For further particulars apply to the Liquidator, Mr. EDWARD ASHMEAD, F.O.A., 2, Drapers' Gardens, London; Messrs. STACPOLE and SON, Solicitors, 2, Finner's Hall, Old Broad-street, London; Capt. JOHN ROBERTS, Bryn Grallant, Trefriw, North Wales; and of the Auctioneer, Mr. F. M. WHITTINGHAM, 5, Bishopgate-street Within, London.

FOR SALE, at BRENDON HILLS MINES:—
ONE 23 inch cylinder PUMPING and WINDING ENGINE, stroke 9 feet, with fly wheel, winding gear attached, with one 12 ton boiler.
Also ONE 25 inch cylinder PUMPING and WINDING ENGINE, stroke 9 feet with 7, with fly wheel, winding gear attached, with one 10 ton boiler fitted with Galloway tubes.
Any further information may be obtained from Capt. HENRY BREWSTER, Brendon Hills Mines, Washford, Taunton.—Dated March 12, 1884.

IN LIQUIDATION.
THE MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY.

SALE OF THE FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, SIDINGS, AND RAILWAY TRUCKS.
MESSRS. STEPHENSON AND ALEXANDER are instructed by the Liquidator TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1884, at Half-past Three o'clock P.M., the following valuable

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES,

With the POWERFUL ENGINES, and other fixed and movable plant, railway sidings, and materials, together with 90 RAILWAY WAGONS.

LOT 1.—THE MWYNDY HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES, which are freehold, and containing about 70 acres or thereabouts, with the powerful pumping and drawing engines, fixed and movable plant, smith's and other workshops, saw mills, under manager's house, and five cottages, railway sidings, and other appliances necessary for the equipment of a large undertaking; also the leasehold properties, known as Llywysner, with the pumping and winding engines and other plant; also the valuable BUTE MINES, which are leasehold, adjoining the above, containing about 80 acres or thereabouts, the whole of these being in working order, and which will be offered as a going concern.

The mines have produced in recent years a large annual output of hematite iron ore of excellent quality, and there is a large quantity of ore already won, which could be raised at a very low cost per ton.

The Llywysner Mines are held under lease for a term, of which 43 years were unexpired on 30th June, 1884.

The BUTE Mines are held under agreement for lease for the term of 21 years, from 25th December, 1882.

LOT 2.—THE VALUABLE HEMATITE IRON ORE MINE, known as Treacant, near Llantrisant, with the valuable pumping and other engines, fixed and movable plant, railway sidings, &c.

This will also be offered as a going concern.

The property is leasehold, containing about 530 acres or thereabouts, held for a term of which 29 years will be unexpired on 1st January, 1885.

These mines have produced during the last three years a large annual output of hematite iron ore, showing by analysis a large percentage of iron, and great freedom from injurious ingredients, and suitable for the manufacture of all kinds of iron and steel. There is a very large area of unworked mineral on the property, and a considerable quantity already won by existing workings.

Further particulars of these important lots and plans and particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application to Messrs. LYNE and HOLMAN, Solicitors, 5 and 6, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.; Messrs. R. MACRAY and Co., 3, Lombury, London; or to Messrs. STEPHENSON and ALEXANDER, Auctioneers, 5, High-street, Cardiff.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

SALE OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINES

KNOWN AS THE

AVAN HILL COLLIERY,

Abergwyl, on the Abergwyl Branch of the Great Western Railway, with the fixed plant, tools, sidings, and appurtenances, stabling, horses, together with the machinery for making the very best first-class fire bricks.

MESSRS. STEPHENSON AND ALEXANDER have been instructed by the Avon Hill Colliery Company TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1884, at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the foregoing valuable COLLIERY PROPERTY, known as the AVAN HILL COLLIERY, Abergwyl Valley, Glamorganshire, within easy reach of the shipping ports of Cardiff, Port Talbot, Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, Swansea, and adjacent to the Great Western Railway, with which it is connected by suitable and commodious sidings.

The area of the minerals is about 575 acres, and the section of the seam being worked averages about 4 ft. in thickness over the whole property.

The workings, which are carried on through levels, have been worked for about four years, the present output being equal to about 800 tons per week, which with a small outlay can be increased to over 200 tons per day within two months.

The royalties are of an exceptionally low figure, being only 6d. per ton of 2500 lbs., and 3d. per ton for fire clay and building stone.

The property was taken in 1863 for a term of 60 years, of which nearly 60 years are still unexpired, owing to which the terms of the lease are exceptionally favourable.

The coal is well known in the market, and commands good prices.

The seam now being worked is attained through levels, and is water and gas free; a good rock roof overlies the whole of the seam. In addition to the coal measures there is an excellent seam of fire clay, about 5 ft. thick, underneath the whole of the property, and workable by level.

The machinery, comprising a 14 in. single cylinder horizontal hauling engine, with ropes and drums and boiler complete, brick making machinery of the most modern construction, and other plant and materials, horses, sidings, smith and carpenter's shop, stabling, &c.

The Rhonda and Swansea Bay Railway, now in course of construction, passes within ½ mile of the property, and brings the colliery within 11 miles of port, the tolls upon which to Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, and Swansea will be unusually low.

The South Wales Mineral Railway has a junction with the Great Western Railway system at a distance of 3 miles from the property.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to Mr. D. B. EVANS, Avon Hill Colliery, Abergwyl, near Bridgend.

SWANSEA, SOUTH WALES.

MR. EDMUND W. RICHARDSON is instructed by the first Mortgagee TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1884, at Two o'clock, the VALUABLE

LEASEHOLD WORKS AND PREMISES

KNOWN AS THE

SWANSEA ZINC ORE WORKS,

As the same have been lately occupied and worked by the Zinc Ore Company (Limited), now in Liquidation, consisting of modern and extensive MANUFACTURING PREMISES, PROCESS and TEST HOUSES, LABORATORY and SMITHY, KILNS, FURNACES, MILLS, and ENGINES, all conveniently adapted for very great cost for the carrying on of the ore smelting business on an extensive scale, and with every modern appliance.

ALL FIXTURES in and upon the premises will be included in the sale, except such as fall within the denomination of Trade Machinery, as defined by the Bill of Sale Act, 1878.

The extent of the works is about 8 acres, and they are situated at Ty Gwynn, near Pwll Mawr, in the parish of Llansamlet, and about three miles from Swansea and its docks.

The property is held under lease from the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey for a term of years, of which about 53½ remain unexpired, at the annual rent of £400.

Possession will be given on completion of the purchase.

There will also be included in the sale the following Patents and the Royalties arising from a License granted for the use thereof:—

1.—Letters patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated 28th February, 1877, numbered 820, granting the exclusive right of making, using, and selling an invention for "improvements in the manufacture of zinc and sulphuric acid."

2.—Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 12th August, 1878, numbered 3237, granting the exclusive right of making, using, and selling an invention for an "improved process for manufacturing zinc oxide."

N.B.—The above Patents extend to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and are granted for terms of 14 years from their respective dates.

These Patents are also subject to a license granted for the use of them to the Swansea Zinc Ore Company, Limited (now in liquidation) subject to the payment of the benefit of a minimum annual rent of £150, payable during the residue of the term of years granted by the said Letters Patent quarterly on the usual quarter days; and also subject to and with the benefit of certain royalties reserved ranging from 2s. to 5s. per ton of ore used, according to the quality of ore treated by the patented processes by the said license. The terms of the license restrict the user of the patented invention to a place or places within a radius of 15 miles from the premises firstly above described.

3. The several Letters Patent granted by the Governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, the United States of America, and Austria, and Hungary for the exclusive use of the inventions firstly above described in their respective Dominions.

4. The several Letters Patent granted by the Governments of Belgium, France, Sweden, Norway, and Germany for the exclusive use of the invention secondly above described in their respective Dominions. The licenses are in liquidation, and no rent or Royalties have been paid by them.

The Patents and Specifications will all lie for inspection at the offices of the Solicitors until the day of sale.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to Messrs. LEAROLD and Co., Solicitors, Albion Chambers, Moorgate, E.C.; or to the Auctioneer, at his offices, 50, Finsbury-square, London.

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY.

TO BE SOLD, the BLAEN-Y-CWM SLATE QUARRY.

Feasting, from which some thousands of tons of slates have been sold, together with the FULL PLANT for continuing the quarry as a going concern.

This quarry has been worked for several years by a private company, who desire now to part with it as it requires more capital for its further development. The sett contains 280 acres, or thereabouts, and may conveniently be divided into two. The lease has 21 years to run, at the end of which it is renewable for another 21 years on payment of a small fine.

For further particulars apply to W. H. GATTY, Esq., Market Harborough; or G. M. DIXON, Esq., Bradley Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

FOR SALE:—

TWO GOOD WINDING ENGINES, each with cylinder 15½ in. diameter, 2 ft. 7 in. stroke, with drums, brake, and reversing gear.

ONE ditto, with cylinder 20½ in. diameter, 4 ft. stroke, with fly wheel and reversing gear.

ONE ditto, with cylinder 15 in. diameter, 30 in. stroke, drum brake, and reversing gear.

TWO BEAM CONDENSING ENGINES, each with cylinder 21 in. diameter, 4 ft. stroke, nozzle, side pipes, and double beam valves.

ONE STEAM SHEARING MACHINE, with cylinder 8 in. diameter, 8 in. stroke, to cut bars up to 3 in. x 2 in. at 20 strokes per minute.

Also a large quantity of PIPES and other COLLIERY MATERIAL.

For further particulars and to view, apply—

THE COALBROOKDALE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SHROPSHIRE.

NOBEL'S DYNAMITE



Manufactured and sold by
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED
 (FORMERLY THE BRITISH DYNAMITE COMPANY LIMITED),
 Head Office: 149, West George Street, Glasgow.
 EXPORT AGENTS: JAMES THORNE AND CO., 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
 FACTORIES—ARDEER WORKS, STEVENSTON, Ayrshire.
 WESTQUARTER WORKS, POLMONT STATION, STIRLINGSHIRE.
 REDDING MOOR WORKS, POLMONT STATION, STIRLINGSHIRE.

TONITE, OR COTTON POWDER,

IS RECOMMENDED TO CONTRACTORS, MINERS, PIT SINKERS, QUARRYMEN, AND OTHERS, AS BEING THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, AND STRONGEST OF ALL EXPLOSIVES
 TONITE is the most efficient and economical blasting agent ever invented, and is largely in demand. It does not contain any Nitro-glycerine, and is, therefore, exempt from the dangers of exudation, or of freezing and its attendant process of thawing.

PATENT DETONATORS

The Company manufacture a quality much superior to the foreign article. Also supply Safety Fuse and Electric Firing Appliances of best description.

Address—THE COTTON POWDER COMPANY (LIMITED)
 23, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.
 WORKS: FAVERSHAM, KENT.

Agents: DINEEN and Co., Leeds; DAVID BURNS, Halthistle; R. J. CUNNACK, Helston, Cornwall; J. and W. SMITH, Chapel-en-le-Frith; W. VEITCH, Jedburgh, N.B. W. HARRISON, Barrow-in-Furness; HUNTER and FOTHERINGHAM, Glasgow.

RHENISH DYNAMITE COMPANY.

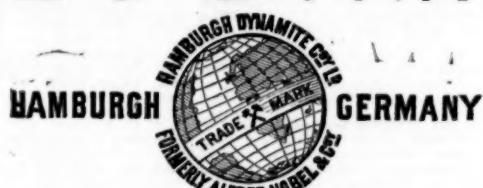


OF THE GREATEST STRENGTH ALLOWED BY THE EXPLOSIVES ACT.

OFFICES.—

1, Coleman Street Buildings, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
 LONDON AGENT,—E. KRAFTMEIER & CO., 5, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C

NOBEL'S DYNAMITE.



MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY THE

DYNAMIT-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT
 VORMALS ALFRED NOBEL & CO., HAMBURG.
(HAMBURG DYNAMITE COMPANY, LIMITED),
 Formerly ALFRED NOBEL & CO.

Factories { KRÜMMEL AND SCHLEBUSCH, IN GERMANY.
 ZAMKY AND PRESBURG, IN AUSTRIA HUNGARY.

LONDON OFFICE: 42, BASINGHALL STREET, E.C.

EXPORT AGENTS.

WILLIAM JACKS, GLASGOW, 7, ROYAL BANK PLACE.
 THOMAS POOLE, LIVERPOOL, 25, WATER STREET.

DISTRICT AGENTS.

THE KENALL GUNPOWDER COMPANY, KENALL VALE, PENRYN CORNWALL.
 FRANCIS WILLIAM HAGGIE, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE, DURHAM.
 E. M. OWEN, FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.
 W. V. REES AND CO., PONTYPRIDD, SOUTH WALES.
 E. BARNES, ULVERSTON, LANCASHIRE.

SILVER MEDAL (HIGHEST AWARD) MELBOURNE, 1881

JOHN SPENCER,

Globe Tube Works, WEDNESBURY,
 AND 3, QUEEN STREET PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FIRST PRIZE, SYDNEY, 1880.

TUBES AND FITTINGS for Gas, Steam, and Water; Galvanised, Enamelled, and Hydraulic Tubes; Boiler Tubes and Fittings; Gas Fitters' Tools; Brass Cocks, &c.

ANTI-CORROD TUBES AND FITTINGS COATED BY BARFF'S RUSTLESS PROCESS

TUBES

For Excellence
 and Practical Success
 of Engines.



Represented by
 Model exhibited by
 this Firm

HARVEY AND CO.

(LIMITED)

ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
 HAYLE, CORNWALL.

LONDON OFFICE.—186, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF
 PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES
 of the largest and most approved kinds in use, SUGAR MACHINERY,
 MILLWORK, MINING MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.
 SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

MANUFACTURERS OF
 HUSBAND'S PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS.

SECOND-HAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,
 IN GOOD CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES—viz.

PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES,
 STEAM CAPSTANS; ORE CRUSHERS; BOILERS and PITWORK of
 various sizes and descriptions; and all kinds of MATERIALS required for
 MINING PURPOSES

THE
 BEST METAL FOR BUSHES,
 BEARINGS,
 SLIDE VALVES,
 And other wearing parts of Machinery.

PUMPS, PLUNGERS,
 CYLINDERS, &c.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE

WIRE, TUBES

SHEET, RODS

TOOLS &c.

STEAM

FITTINGS

SOLE MANUFACTURER
 UNDER PATENTS,
 THE
PHOSPHOR BRONZE
 COMPANY, LIMITED,
 SUMNER STREET, SOUTHWARK,
 LONDON, S.E.

WILLIAM BENNETTS.

PATENT MINERS'

SAFETY FUSE
 MANUFACTURER.



This manufacture embraces all the latest improvements for use in
 Blasting in Mines, Quarries, or for Submarine Purposes; and is
 adapted for exploding Gunpowder, Dynamite, or any other Explosive;
 and is made suitable for exportation to any part of the world.
 Price Lists and Sample Cards on application.

All communications to be addressed—

ROSKEAR FUSE WORKS.
 CAMBORNE CORNWALL.

FELTEN & GUILLEAUME,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND STEEL WIRE,
Round and Flat Wire Ropes,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR
 MINING, INCLINES, SHIPS' RIGGING, TOWING, HAWSERS, &c.

W. F. DENNIS AND CO.,
 (Sole Agents for Great Britain),

101, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.;
 MIDLAND BUILDINGS, 1, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM; AND
 3, TOWER CHAMBERS, WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Messrs. FELTEN AND GUILLEAUME

MANUFACTURE MINING and OTHER ROPES with the wire
 forming the strands laid either to the right or left hand, and the
 strands forming the rope laid in the opposite direction, or having
 the strands laid up into the rope same lay as the wire in the strand
 as the customer may prefer. Ropes of the latter construction have
 been recently patented; but Messrs. FELTEN and GUILLEAUME,
 having manufactured ropes on this system for upwards of 40 years,
 are prepared to supply such ropes, and guarantee the purchaser
 against any liability for infringement of the patent referred to.

BERGEN PORT SPELTER.

We are the exclusive owners of All the Mines producing
 the famous LEHIGH ZINC ORES of the Lehigh Valley,
 Penn., which are the Purest in the World, making a Soft,
 Ductile Spelter, Free of Lead and Arsenic, superior in all
 respects to any other made, and especially adapted for the
 manufacture of

Cartridge Metal, German Silver, Castings,
AND ELECTRICAL PURPOSES

BERGEN PORT ZINC CO.

E. A. FISHER, Agent,

21, STATE STREET, Opposite Battery Park, NEW YORK.

Just published.

THE NORTH WALES COAL FIELDS,
 Being a series of Diagrams showing the Depth, Thickness, and Local Names
 of the Seams in the principal Collieries of the various districts, with Index, Geo-
 logical Map, and horizontal sections across the Eubon, Brymbo, Buckley, and
 Mostyn districts.

By JOHN BATES GREGORY and JESSE PRICE,
 of Hope Station, near Mold, Flintshire.

Price: Mounted on holland, coloured and varnished, and fixed on mahogany
 rollers, 30s. each; or in book form, 12x9, mounted and coloured, 25s. each.
 May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, or direct from the MINING
 JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C., upon remittance of Post Office
 Order for the amount.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
12000 Bedford Unit, s. c. Tavis. (£1 lib.)	0 14	0	1 1/4	0 1	0	0
6000 Carn Brea, s. c. T. Illogan	13 2	11	1 1/4	52 11	8	0
4000 Craignant Bach, s. c. T. Cardigan	5 0	0	—	5 0	0	0
10243 Devon Gt. Consols, s. c. T. Tavistock	1 0	0	—	1 0	0	0
4700 Dolcoath, s. c. T. Camborne	10 14	10	72	67 1/2	68 1/2	39 18
6400 East Pool, s. c. T. Illogan	0 9	9	38	40 15	6	1
12000 Great Western, s. c. T. Flintshire	0 0	0	—	0 12	0	0
15000 Great Laxey, s. c. T. Isle of Man	0 0	0	—	0 12	0	0
4000 Green Hurth, s. c. T. Durham	0 0	0	—	0 12	0	0
9830 Gunnislake (Clitters), s. c. T. c.	2 2	0	—	0 19	2	0
2800 Isle of Man, s. c. T. Isle of Man	25 0	0	—	83 5	0	1
6000 Killfret, s. c. T. Chacewater	4 8	6	1 1/4	0 14	6	2
20000 Leadhills, s. c. T. Lanarkshire	6 0	0	—	1 7	0	1
2500 Levant, s. c. T. St. Just	11 0	0	—	0 2	0	0
4000 Leuburne, s. c. T. Cardiganshire	18 15	0	—	615 0	0	10
10000 Mellanear, s. c. T. Haver	2 0	0	—	2 4	3	0
30000 Miners Mining Co., s. c. T. Wrexham	5 0	0	—	7 5	7	2
9000 Mining Co. of Ireland, s. c. T. c.	7 0	0	—	1 1/4	24	0
11823 North Hendre, s. c. T. Wales	10 0	0	—	318 0	4	0
9146 Ditto	1 5	0	—	0 11	3	0
12000 Phoenix United, s. c. T. Linkinhorne	6 2	9	2 1/4	17 7	6	0
12000 Roman Gravel, s. c. T. Salop	7 10	0	—	3 1/4	9 13	6
8123 South Down, s. c. T. Camborne	1 5	7	9 1/4	7 1/2	8	11
2000 South Dore, s. c. T. Cardigan	1 6	3	—	3 4	0	2
6000 Tincroft, s. c. T. Pool, Illogan	14 2	6	7 1/4	6 1/4	3 1/2	6
10000 Van, s. c. T. Llanidloes (in sq.)	0 0	0	—	2 1/4	1 1/4	23
6000 West Bassett, s. c. T. Illogan	7 5	4	2 1/4	1 1/4	23	8
6000 West Killy, s. c. T. St. Agnes	3 12	0	—	0 10	12	0
6000 West Killy, s. c. T. St. Agnes	19 6	0	—	10 1/4	15	10
20000 Wheel Agar, s. c. T. Illogan	2 4	0	—	1 1/4	1	3
12000 Wheel Ore, s. c. T. Tavistock	15 0	0	—	6 1/4	2	6
1024 Wheel Eliza Consols, s. c. T. Austell	18 0	0	—	59 0	1	0
6000 Wheel Grenville, s. c. T. Camborne	15 0	0	—	6 1/4	2	6
4295 Wheel Killy, s. c. T. St. Agnes	5 12	0	—	3 1/4	12	18
3000 Wheel Pevor, s. c. T. Redruth	14 9	6	—	3 1/4	8 13	6

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
35500 Alamos, s. c. T. Spain	2 0	0	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	2 16
30000 Almaden and Tinto Consol., s. c. T. Spain	1 0	0	—	5 1/4	1 1/4	6 2
20000 Australian, s. c. T. South Australia	7 7	6	2	1 1/4	2	11 0
15000 Birdseye Creek, s. c. T. California	4 0	0	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	7 0
30000 Bratsberg, s. c. T. Norway	2 0	0	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	3 4
30000 California, s. c. T. Colorado	1 0	0	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	2 0
20000 Cape Copper Mining, s. c. T. South Africa	8 0	0	—	44	42 1/4	58 17
55000 Colorado United, s. c. T. Colorado	5 0	0	—	2 1/4	2 1/4	3 14
60000 Compañia, s. c. T. Chile (24 shares)	3 10	0	—	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 16
70000 English & Australian, s. c. T. S. Aust.	2 10	0	—	0 0	0	3 2
2000 Eng. Aus., s. c. T. prof. (20000 o.)	1 0	0	—	0 0	0	3 2
25000 Fortuna, s. c. T. Spain	2 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	8 14
72000 Frontino & Bolivia, s. c. T. New Gran.	3 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 12
430000 La Plata, s. c. T. Leadville	1 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	0 6
5000 Linares, s. c. T. Spain	3 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	19 13
20000 Marbella Iron Ore, s. c. T. Spain	10 0	0	—	2 1/4	2 1/4	0 10
185164 Mason & Barry, s. c. T. Portugal	10 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	4 3
30000 Montana, s. c. T. U.S.A. (24 shares)	2 0	0	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 0
80859 Quebrada-Rail, Land & Cop. Venezol	10 0	0	—	4	3 1/4	0 6
50000 Panguillo, s. c. T. Chile	4 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	2 0
25000 Pitangui, s. c. T. Brazil (in 6000 £1 pd.)	0 10	0	—	0 0	0	1 0
1400 Pontgibaud, s. c. T. France	20 0	0	—	6	4	30 3
100000 Port Phillip, s. c. T. Clunes (£2 shares)	1 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	14 2
50000 Rara Fortuna, s. c. T. Argent. Republic	1 0	0	—	0 0	0	3 0
54000 Richmond Consol., s. c. T. Nevada	5 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	14 18
24532 Rio Tinto, s. c. T. Mortgage Bds., Huelva	10 0	0	—	9 1/4	9 1/4	5 per cent.
325000 Ditto, shares	2 10	0	—	15 1/4	15 1/4	0 16
40000 Santa Barbara, s. c. T. g. Brazil	10 0	0	—	6 1/4	6 1/4	0 12
12000 Schwabe Gully, s. c. T. Kimberley	10 0	0	—	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 2
120000 Scottish-Australian Mining Co., s. c. T. c.	1 0	0	—	2 1/4	2 1/4	20 p. cent.
80000 Ditto, New	0 10	0	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	20 p. cent.
22500 Sierra Buttes, s. c. T. California	2 0	0	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	2 6
40825 Ditto, Pumas Eureka	2 0	0	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	3 2
253000 St. John del Rey (£45 Stock and multiple deal in)	60 70	0	—	5 p. for half-year, June 1882	0 6	0
160000 Tambora, s. c. T. g. Wynaad	1 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	0 6
625000 Tharwa, s. c. T. rail, Spain (108740 iss.)	5 0	0	—	6 1/4	6 1/4	8 18
14000 Tolima, s. c. T. Colombia (4 shares)	5 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	5 12
6000 Ditto, (B shares)	5 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 10
25000 Victoria (London), s. c. T. Australia	1 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 13
124221 United Mexican, s. c. T. Mexico	9 17	6	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	0 2
100000 Victorine (Nevada, U.S.) Deb. Bds.	1 0	0	—	0 0	0	2 6
15000 Western Andes, s. c. T. Colombia	5 0	0	—	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 16
2100 W. Prussian (5500 pref. sh. £10 pd.)	10 0	0	—	4 2	0	8
64000 Yorke Pen., s. c. T. South Aust. Pref. sh.	1 0	0	—	3 1/4	3 1/4	0 0

Have made calls since last dividend was paid.

NON-DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.
25000 Aberdun, s. c. T. Denbigh	1 10	0	—
12000 Anderton, s. c. T. Devonshire	1 2	6	—
12000 Ashtedon, s. c. T. Carnarvonshire	5 0	0	—
3200 Blue Hills, s. c. T. St. Agnes	4 8	6	—
10000 Brada, s. c. T. Isle of Man	1 0	0	—
30000 British, s. c. T. Wrexham	1 0	0	—
20000 British Manganese Company	1 0	0	—
20000 Bwlch United, s. c. T. Cardigan	1 0	0	—
12000 Colcombe Consols, s. c. T. Lamerton	0 2	6	—
50000 Carn Camborne, s. c. T. Camborne	1 0	0	—
37500 Carnarvonshire Cons., s. c. T. Llanrwst	2 0	0	—
6400 Cashwell, s. c. T. Cumberland	2 19	0	—
6000 Cathedral, s. c. T. Gwynedd	1 12	0	—
20000 Central Foxdale, s. c. T. Isle of Man	1 17	6	—
30000 Clifford Amalgamated	1 0	0	—
25000 Cook's Kitchen, s. c. T. Illogan	35 14	5	—
50000 Croislog, s. c. T. M. Donbighshire	0 17	0	—
38400 Crook Burn, s. c. T. Cumberland	0 17	0	—
48728 D'Eresby Mountain, s. c. T. M. Llanrwst	0 10	0	—
12000 Derwent, s. c. T. Durham	1 0	0	—
60000 Devon Friendship, s. c. T. s. c. Tavistock	1 0	0	—
12000 Devon Great United (21 shares)	1 17	6	—
50000 Drake Walls, s. c. T. Calstock	0 15	0	—
50000 Duchy Peru, s. c. T. M. s. Cornwall	1 0	0	—
12000 East Blue Hills, s. c. T. St. Agnes	0 5	0	—
6000 East Botallack, s. c. T. St. Just	1 2	6	—
6144 East Caradon, s. c. T. St. Cleer	5 2	6	—
30000 E. Craven Moor, s. c. T. Pateley Bridge	1 0	0	—
15000 East Devon Cons., s. c. T. Buckfastleigh	2 0	0	—
20000 East Long Bako, s. c. T. Wales	1 0	0	—
25000 East Roman Gravel, s. c. T. Salop	1 0	0	—
18000 East Van, s. c. T. Llanidloes	5 0	0	—
2048 East Wheel Lovell, s. c. T. Helston	20 3	6	—
100000 East Wheel Rose, s. c. T. Newlyn East	1 0	0	—
25000 Ecton, s. c. T. Wotton	1 0	0	—
12500 Frongoch, s. c. T. Cardigan (11000 sh. iss.)	2 0	0	—
12000 Gawton, s. c. T. Tavistock	2 5	0	—
40000 Glas. Car. (30000 sh. £1 pd., 10000 15a. pd.)	3 1/4	3 1/4	—
30000 Gobbett, s. c. T. Devon	1 0	0	—
10000 Goddard, s. c. T. Carnarvon	1 0	0	—
25000 Goginan, s. c. T. Cardiganshire	1 0	0	—
25000 Goodere, s. c. T. St. Cleer	1 0	0	—
8500 Gorseid and Merilyn Cons., s. c. T. Flint.	2 10	0	—
6000 Great West Cheliverton, s. c. T. St. Agnes	0 6	6	—
50000 Great W. Shepherds, s. c. T. Cornwall	1 0	0	—
20000 Groswinlon, s. c. T. Cardigan	2 0	0	—
10000 Gwyn-y-Mynydd, s. c. T. Flint (pref.)	1 0	0	—
70000 Gwydyr Amal, s. c. T. M. Carnarvon	1 0	0	—
8400 Hardahins, s. c. T. Westmore. (10s. sh.)	0 7	6	—
12000 Herodfoot, s. c. T. near Liskeard	1 6	0	—
10000 Hingston Down, s. c. T. Calstock	0 13	0	—
35000 Holway Consols, s. c. T. Flintshire	1 0	0	—
25000 Kit Hill Gt. Cons., s. c. T. s. c. (21 sh.)	1 2	6	—
15000 Lady Ann, s. c. T. Llanarmon	1 0	0	—
15000 Llandegla, s. c. T. Wales	1 0	0	—
5120 Lovell, s. c. T. Wenden	1 8	0	—
9000 Marke Valley, s. c. T. Linkinhorne	7 14	6	—
8000 Mona, s. c. T. Anglessea	5 0	0	—
20000 Mona Consol., s. c. T. Anglessea	1 0	0	—
20000 Mostyn Consol., s. c. T. Flint	1 0	0	—
12000 Moria Du, s. c. T. Anglessea	1 0	0	—
8000 Mounts Bay, s. c. T. Breage	1 0	0	—
6144 Mount Carbis, s. c. T. Redruth	1 19	0	—
12000 New Caradon, s. c. T. St. Cleer	0 6	6	—
2400 New Cook's Kitchen, s. c. T. Illogan	10 5	6	—
8000 New Dolcoath, s. c. T. Camborne	3 0	0	—
10000 New Holmbush, s. c. T. c. Callington	4 0	0	—
6000 New Killy, s. c. T. St. Agnes	1 9	0	—
25000 New Langford, s. c. T. Callington	0 2	6	—
15000 New Redmoor, s. c. T. Callington	1 5	0	—
17500 New Terras, s. c. T. Austell	2 0	0	—
3500 New Tincroft, s. c. T. Lelant	6 0	0	—
12000 New Trumpett, s. c. T. Wenden	1 0	3	—
8000 New Van Cons. & Glyn, s. c. T. c.	7 0	0	—
12000 New West Caradon, s. c. T. Liskeard	0 7	6	—
3000 New Wheel Pevor, s. c. T. Redruth	0 10	0	—
12000 North Blue Hills, s. c. T. St. Agnes	0 2	6	—
5328 North Busy, s. c. T. Horriar	2 8	4	—
25000 North Goginan, s. c. T. Cardiganshire	1 0	0	—
8400 North Grosvenor, s. c. T. Cardigan	1 0	0	—
25000 North Groswinlon, s. c. T. Cardigan	1 0	0	—

NON-DIVIDEND MINES—continued.

NON-DIVIDEND MINES		continued	
Shares.		Paid.	Last wk.
12000	North Herodfoot, s, c, T. Liskeard	0 13	6
2000	North Levant, s, c, St. Just	14 3	6
50000	North Molton, s, c, m. s, Devon	1 0	0
2336	North Treasur, s, c, St. Agnes	1 0	0
8000	Northern, s, i, Durham	8 17	10
40000	Okel Tor, s, c, c, Calstock	1 0	0
80000	Old Shepherds, s, i, Cornwall	1 0	0
60000	Owen Vein & Tregur, s, c, c, Marazion	1 0	0
45000	Parys Corporation, s, c, Anglessea	1 0	0
7500	Pateley Bridge, s, c, Yorkshire	1 0	0
6000	Pedn-an-dra, s, c, Redruth	1 0	0
6000	Pennant, i, bar, North Wales	5 0	0
20000	Penegarreg, i, Carmarthenshire	5 0	0
15000	Pen-y-r-Oreadd, s, i, Flintshire	1 0	0
10000	Polberro, s, c, St. Agnes	0 3	0
12000	Polcorbo, i, Grown	0 10	3
10000	Fort Nigel Syn, s, i, Carnar. (4000 lss.)	0 15	0
18000	Pr. Patrick, s, i, (als. 12000 p. 10 p. c.)	1 0	0
12000	Prince of Wales, s, c, c, Calstock	1 2	0
38000	Russell United, s, c, Tavistock	0 19	0
30000	Silver Hill, s, c, Callington	1 0	0
50000	Sinclair, s, i, M. Whitford	1 0	0
40000	Sorthill, s, c, Horrabridge	1 0	0
50000	South Caradon, s, c, St. Cleer	1 0	0
6000	South Carbis, s, c, Redruth	0 10	0
42000	So. Devon Unit, s, c, Buckfastleigh	1 0	0
5000	South Dolcoath, s, c, Illogan	0 19	0
6000	South Kitty, s, c, St. Agnes	0 10	0
6000	South Penwith, s, c, Gwynedd	3 16	6
30000	So. Phoenix & Caradon, s, c, Linkinh.	1 0	0
6000	South Tolarne, s, c, Camborne	5 11	6
2043	South Wheel Croft, s, c, Illogan	7 4	6
6000	South Wheel Frances, s, c, Illogan	19 4	7
30000	Standard, s, i, M. Llanrwst	1 0	0
40000	Tamar, s, i, Beeralston	1 0	0
12000	Trebartha Lemaner, s, c, North	0 6	3
6000	Tregembo, s, c, Cornwall	0 0	0
50000	Tregrontreas and Old Polgooth Cons.	1 0	0
10000	Tresavean, s, c, Gwynedd	1 0	0
8000	Trevaunance, s, c, St. Agnes	0 8	0
1000	Vaughan, s, i, Cardiganshire	10	0
50000	Weardale, s, i, Northumber. (4l. share)	1 5	0
12000	West Assheton, i, Carnarvon	1 0	0
12000	West Caradon, s, c, St. Cleer	0 10	9
30000	West Croft, s, c, Cornwall	1 0	0
4000	West Craven, s, c, Pateley Bridge	10	0
12000	West Crebor, c, Tavistock	0 11	6
10240	West Devon Consols, c, Calstock	0 11	6
10000	West Godolphin, s, c, Breage	1 3	0
12000	West Gomonema, c, St. Cleer	0 1	0
15000	West Holway, s, i, Flintshire	1 0	0
20000	West Lisburne, s, i, Cardigan	1 0	0
3000	West Mary Ann, i, Menheniot	1 18	0
10000	West Pateley Bridge, i, Yorkshire	1 0	0
12000	West Phoenix, s, c, Linkinh.	1 5	0
6000	West Polbrean, s, c, St. Agnes	0 10	0
5190	West Poldice, St. Day	7 10	6
6144	West Wheel Frances, s, c, Illogan	14 19	6
3000	West Wheel Peavor, i, Redruth	4 13	6
2400	West Wheel Seton, c, Camborne	20 10	0
6144	Wheel Bassett, c, Illogan	9 9	6
4000	Wheel Benny, s, c, Litchley	5 0	0
3000	Wheel Bos, s, c, North	1 3	6
50000	Wheel Castles, s, c, St. Just	0 5	0
12000	Wheel Coates, s, c, St. Agnes	0 11	0
2585	W. Comf., & No. Tres, s, c, Gwynedd	2 2	0
50000	Wheel Elizabeth, s, c, Cornwall	1 0	0
12288	Wheel Jane, s, c, Kesj	3	0
12000	Wheel Jewell, s, c, St. Hilary	1 0	6
12000	Wheel Luskay, s, c, Callington	0 3	9
2600	Wheel Oriel, s, c, St. Just	7 3	0
30000	Wheel Silver, s, c, St. Aust. & Camelf.	1 0	0
4000	Wheel Bisters, s, c, Lelant	1 0	0
4096	Wheel Uney, s, c, Redruth	20	7
21866	Wye Valley, i, Montgomery	1	0
50000	Yeoland Consols, s, c, Devonshire	0 12	6
4000	Ystwith, s, i, Cardigan	1 0	0

s, s, blende; *c*, copper; *g*, gold; *l*, lead; *s*, silver; *m*, slate
i, silver-lead; *t*, tin; *s*, zinc; *i*, iron; *g*, arsenic & diam.
Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exchange
I have paid dividends.